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LAST EDITION

SHIPWORKERS GO ON STRIKE; MANY MEN ENROLLING

Work Tied Up on Government Vessels in Staten Island Yards—Ready Response to the Federal Appeal for Help

Despite the fact that the world eagerly awaits results from the United States shipbuilding program, a strike of carpenters has developed at four plants on Staten Island, New York, tying up construction work on eight vessels, while further revelations are made of the waste and extravagance in the shipyard (Philadelphia) government shipbuilding venture. Meanwhile workmen are volunteering all over America for service in the shipyards in response to an appeal by the national Government. This fact indicates pretty clearly that plenty of help, both skilled and unskilled, is available to put through the shipbuilding program if proper measures are taken with regard to the housing of the workers, the elimination of profiteering and the stamping out of pro-German influences.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Twelve hundred ship carpenters doing government work on eight ships under construction in four yards on Staten Island yesterday struck for higher wages. The strike was wholly unexpected, and the first knowledge which the builders had of any trouble was yesterday morning when 700 men quit together, refusing an increase in wages from \$4.40 for an eight-hour day to \$5.60.

Yesterday afternoon 500 more of the men quit. The plants affected are operating under the supervision of the Federal Government, and are the Standard Shipbuilding Corporation of Shooters Island, the Staten Island Shipbuilding Company of Port Richmond, the Downey Shipbuilding Company of Mariner's Harbor and the Johnson's Ship Yard at Mariner's Harbor.

Many Being Registered

Large Number of Skilled Workmen Volunteer for Service in Yards

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A large number of skilled workmen are being registered here by the United States employment service bureau for work in the country's shipyards. The bureau, it is said, expects to send more than 100 skilled ship mechanics to Bristol, Conn., and Chester, Pa., today. This is the result of an appeal issued by the Government.

This appeal for skilled and unskilled workmen for shipbuilding met with a ready response yesterday also, more than 2000 riveters, pipe fitters, carpenters and others having volunteered within a few hours. As fast as they were accepted they were sent to yards in Connecticut and Pennsylvania.

West Coast Yards Work

Fifteen Ships Are Launched in the Pacific Northwest in January

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SEATTLE, Wash.—Fifteen ships, with a total tonnage of 98,000, were launched in the Pacific Northwest, during the month of January. Twelve of these vessels, with a tonnage of \$3,900, were for the United States Government; one, for the French Government, and three, of 14,400, were for Canadian interests.

Seattle contributed 45,200 tons, Portland 30,400 tons, Vancouver, B. C., 11,600 tons, Victoria, B. C., Olympia and Aberdeen making up the balance. The Ames Shipbuilding & Drydock Company of Seattle and the Columbia River Shipbuilding Company of Portland, whose plants are less than one year old, each launched two steel steamships of a total tonnage for each company of 17,600.

The following plants have already announced launching for February and March: Seattle Construction & Drydock Company, Skinner & Eddy Corporation, J. F. Duthie & Co., and Ames Shipbuilding & Drydock Company, all of Seattle; Columbia River Shipbuilding Company and Northwest Steel Company of Portland, and John Coughland & Sons, Vancouver, B. C. The 1,000,000 tons promised the Government Shipping Board by the Pacific Northwest can easily be exceeded during the next 11 months, according to shipbuilding experts of this city. One Seattle company has 17 launches on its program for the coming 11 months. All of the steel shipbuilders of Washington and Oregon recently met in Seattle in conference with Capt. E. F. Blair, district representative of the United States Shipping Board on steel construction, for the purpose of discussing the stand-

(Continued on page six, column one)

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

German Lines Are Raided
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Manchester troops successfully raided the German defenses west of La Bassée yesterday evening, inflicting many casualties at slight cost, and capturing seven prisoners and a machine gun. Sir Douglas Haig reported today. A hostile raiding party was driven off northeast of Epehy last night.

Austrians Active in Italy
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—Austrian forces cleared Italian supply lines (Continued on page two, column six)

BOLO'S BROTHER HEARD IN DEFENSE

Popular Preacher at Deauville Declares Defendant Was Victim of German Plotting—Upholds His Patriotism

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—At the seventh day of the Bolo trial the chief feature was the testimony given for the defense by Monsignor Bolo, the prisoner's brother, who is a popular preacher at Deauville. Monsignor Bolo's evidence followed the general line of defense, in that he declared that his brother was a victim of a German plot, and although he may have been a swindler in the past he certainly was not a traitor.

Monsignor Bolo sought to discredit Hadik Pasha's evidence and claimed that his brother had supported financially French newspapers whose patriotic policy was unquestionable. Late in the evening M. Porchere's witness was called, the first of whom was Henri Cain, who described Bolo's interview with President Poincaré saying President Poincaré's cordiality diminished when he learned of Bolo's connection with Mr. Hearst and the former Khedive of Egypt.

Monsignor Bolo declared at the outset that he was defending his brother because of the conviction that he was not responsible. Monsignor Bolo's testimony was more in the nature of a pleading than a deposition. He reviewed the entire case. Speaking of the prisoner's journeys to Switzerland, he expressed the opinion that Bolo Pasha's purpose in going to see the former Khedive, Abbas Hilmi, was to win him over to the side of the Allies.

The prelate ridiculed the idea that a man so wise in the ways of the world and so cynically clever as Count von Bernstorff, former German Ambassador at Washington, could have mistaken Bolo Pasha for an important political personage. He scoffed at the idea that any of the references in von Bernstorff's telegrams to Berlin were to the prisoner.

Monsignor Bolo made the most of the presumption that Hugo Schmidt and Adolph Pavenstedt, from whom evidence was obtained in America against Bolo Pasha, are German spies. Pavenstedt was formerly the head of the Amisank Bank in New York and Schmidt was formerly the agent in New York of the Deutsche Bank. Both men are now interned in a detention camp in Georgia.

Colonel Voyer, president of the court, called Monsignor Bolo to order for challenging the authenticity of Count von Bernstorff's telegrams since, he pointed out, they had been vouched for by the United States Government.

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PACKER'S VAULT IS TO REMAIN INTACT

Judge F. E. Baker, of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Rules That Hearing Is to Be Put Off Until March 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The vault of Henry Veeder, counsel for Swift & Co., containing papers which the Government charges show felonies and conspiracy on the part of the packers, is to remain intact in custody of the United States marshal's office until after March 1. This is in accordance with a ruling given by Judge F. E. Baker of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, this morning, when the attorneys for the packers came before him to ask a writ of error and order of supersedeas.

The Government objected that the decision of Federal Judge K. M. Landis was not appealable. Judge Baker said he thought this was a question for the whole bench to pass on. Hearing was accordingly set for March 1.

"In this particular case the delay is not so serious," declared Mr. Henry. "But if this is set as a precedent and it is followed in other cases, principally in the dynamiting case, the Government has started, lives may be lost and prisoners may escape punishment."

Mr. Heney said that he will stay in Chicago and aid the commission's investigators who are examining other packers' papers and files.

Judge Landis had sustained the Government in every point in its search of Mr. Veeder's vault and its seizure of certain papers therein, and it was this fact that caused the packers' attorneys to take steps to block the Federal Trade Commission from entering the vault, which remained over night in the keeping of the six men from the United States marshal's office, who have been guarding it for the past week.

The legal situation is briefly told: Judge Landis entered an order on Monday overruling the motion of Henry Veeder to quash the search warrant and to vacate the order granting the warrant. The attorneys for Mr. Veeder then asked the Judge to issue a writ of error to review the order of the court. He refused. The present status of the case was preserved until 11 o'clock Tuesday. The packers have arranged to appear at 10 o'clock before Judge F. E. Baker of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, in his chambers, to ask a writ of error. The packers, beaten in one court, seek to transfer their cause to another.

The constitutionality of the contested section of the Espionage Act dealing with search warrants, and the Government's liberal interpretation, were upheld.

The papers which the Federal Trade Commission is seeking to obtain were placed by the Judge in the same category as counterfeiting tools, being used to commit a felony, and declared outlawed, subject to no protection.

The arguments advanced by the packers for quashing the warrants, so Judge Landis set forth in his decision, were primarily on the insufficiency of the sworn showing of the testimony before the issuance of the warrant. In other words, the packers declared that there had not been sufficient statement of value to the committee of the felonies charged to justify the proceedings against them.

The judge then re-read portions of (Continued on page seven, column one)



Lord Reading
British Plenipotentiary Extraordinary on war mission to the United States

JUNIOR RED CROSS LORD READING'S CAMPAIGN MODIFIED

Plans for the Schools of Four States Eliminate "Drive" and Such Features as Would Tend to Coercion of Children

Because of the vigorous opposition of the educational authorities, who object to introducing any movement into the schools which is not under government supervision or strictly educational in its character, the Junior Red Cross campaign, beginning today throughout the United States, has been materially modified for the public schools of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Methods which in many cases had a tendency to coerce the children and supersede the authority of school officials have been radically changed for these states and the "drive" feature eliminated. Efforts to secure membership will be limited to distribution of literature by local chapters or a representative appointed by the state educational authority, who will work through local school officials, and provision of speakers for such schools as ask for them. All the Red Cross activities are to be carried on under the direction of the school authorities.

As they are held responsible for the educational advancement of the children school officers have maintained that they must have full control of all educational activities within the schools and that no organization conducted by officers not directly responsible to the school officials shall be allowed in the schools.

On the other hand these school officials have given assurance of friendliness to the Junior Red Cross, and expressed their readiness to have the pupils in their schools turn their activities in manual training and domestic science to the making of articles that can be used by the organization in its relief work. These activities, under the direction of the schools, will be limited to articles having a full educational value to the pupil and in their final disposition to be used exclusively for relief work.

Andrew J. R. Helms, chairman of the New England division of the Red Cross, junior membership campaign, said, yesterday, that everything had been worked out satisfactorily between the Red Cross and the superintendents, the former having complied with everything the superintendents wished. "I regret," Mr. Helms said, "that I have not been able to offer by the Red Cross for campaign week. Connecticut is not included in what is known as the New England division."

Coercion will not be tolerated by the Red Cross, and will be stopped should knowledge of such a thing come to the attention of the manager of the New England division of the Red Cross, James Jackson, said. As a sample of coercion he cited the case of a school teacher who had put on the blackboard a star with a point for each child, the point to be added as the child paid his dues. When he heard of it he instantly directed that the teacher be required to abandon such methods, he said.

In Boston about 80 per cent of the schools have joined the Red Cross movement, Frank V. Thompson, assistant superintendent in charge of the Red Cross work in the schools, said yesterday. Because of the disturbed condition of the schools, none of which is on full time and many of them not running at all, little attempt will be made to secure membership.

apothegm, "Blessed is he who has found his work; let him ask no other blessedness."

Certainly the Law Courts proved, in every sense, Rufus Isaacs' Manoa. Amidst the quaint and picturesque courts and alleys of the Temple, where the crusaders once came to church, and Shakespeare's company to play before the benches, he completed that knowledge of men and affairs, begun on the decks of the "Blair Athol," and continued in Saxony and Threadneedle Street. Briefs poured in upon him, and he became, little by little, an authority on commercial litigation. Every reader of causes célèbres remembers, as though it were yesterday, that terrific duel, in the Central Criminal Court, with the notorious Whittaker Wright, and the skill with which the reticent circling mentally round the wary swordsmen in the dock, at last flung the net of "guilty" over his head, and entangled him in its meshes.

No man could have differed more completely from his two famous predecessors in the Lord Chief Justiceship, Russell and Webster: the first a virile Irishman who almost compelled his juries to accept his view, the other a typical Englishman who won by an unrivaled knowledge of law argued with the closeness of the grain of an oak tree. As for Rufus Isaacs he was charming, sunny, humorous, irresistibly persuading. And so he took silk, became a bencher of the Middle Temple, and, in due course, Solicitor and Attorney-General.

In 1904 he had entered Parliament as member for the famous biscuit town of Reading, one of the great army of barristers on its benches. There, too, was Mr. Asquith, himself the junior counsel for the Irish party in the Grand Inquisition, the author of Obiter Dicta, and Sir John Rigby of whom Mr. Balfour once irreverently declared that if he could make £20,000 a year at the Chancery Bar, he would back himself or John Morley to make £40,000. Time, however, and unquestioned brilliancy wrought the accomplishment, and one day Sir Rufus Isaacs took his seat, as Lord Reading, in the Lord Chief Justice's court, in the place of Lord Alverstone.

Meantime Rufus Isaacs had been for nine years a member of the House of Commons. He was never a great parliamentarian, but he was a well-known figure in the Lobby. He was on the most intimate terms with Mr. Lloyd George and the Master of Elibank, and the indiscretion in which the three involved themselves and the Marconi Company was once a seven days wonder, which threatened the life of a Government. It was the year before the war broke out that Sir Rufus Isaacs resigned his seat in Parliament, resigned the Attorney Generalship, retired from the Cabinet, and entered the Law Courts one day no longer as a King's Counsel and a Law Officer, but as the Lord Chief Justice of England, the latest of the successors of Ranulf Flambard, the Norman.

Most men having climbed into the seat of Flambard, of Gascoigne, and of Hale, would have reached the summit of their ambition. But the years of Armageddon are not as other years are. Twice before, during the submergences, has Lord Reading come to the States on financial business for the War Cabinet. And now he comes once more as Ambassador plenipotentiary of the British Empire.

LINCOLN EXERCISES ARE HELD IN BOSTON

On this, the first celebration of Abraham Lincoln's birthday since the United States declared war with Germany, school children of Boston are holding appropriate ceremonies in honor of the Great Emancipator, while special exercises are being held by civic organizations. With the extension of the franchise to the women of Great Britain and the suffrage movement well on the way to success in the United States, a patriotic meeting in honor of Lincoln is held at the war service shop of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association. Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley of the National American Woman Suffrage Association is scheduled to speak on "We and Our Alien Peoples in War Time," and Mrs. Wernona O. Pinkham at the same meeting will speak on "The School Teachers' Opportunity for Americanization." Special exercises at King's Chapel are scheduled with Governor McCall and the Rev. Howard N. Brown as the speakers.

CARRANZA MESSAGE TO GO INTO RECORD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Sherman had read into the record today a copy of the alleged recent birthday greeting to the Emperor of Germany by President Carranza of Mexico.

"I should like to ask what is the Senator's purpose in having this message printed in the record?" said Senator Borah.

"Merely to set the facts forth," replied Senator Sherman. "During the past year the governments at war with Germany exported 60,000,000 barrels of oil from Mexico and it is important that we should know how the President of that country feels toward our enemy."

"My own opinion is that the subject of Carranza's message is of no concern to the Senate at the present time," replied Senator Borah.

No objection was made to printing the message in the record.

UKRAINE HAS PART OF POLAND UNDER NEW PEACE TREATY

Agreement Also Extends Territory of New Republic Into Province of Grodno—Economic Relations Dealt With

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—The Ukrainian peace agreement in Article II, which deals with territorial points, apparently gives the new republic an extension of territory into Poland and into the Russian province of Grodno. The frontier runs from Tarnograd through Bielgorod, Sazbrzesyn, Krasnostaf, Puchaczow, Radzyn, Miedzyrzec, Sarnaki, and then turns eastward through Melnik, Vyssoko-Litovsk, Kamene-Litovsk, Prushany to the southern point of the Lake of Vygonovsk, from which it runs eastward, inclining south, to a point south of Homel.

A Berlin message gives the speeches of von Kuehlmann and the president of the Ukrainian delegation on the signing of the peace treaty, which were couched in enthusiastic terms. As the first signatory, von Kuehlmann signed the copy of the peace treaty prepared for Germany just on 2 o'clock in the morning of Feb. 9 and 20 minutes later the last signature had been appended.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—The new treaty is entitled: "A Treaty of Peace between Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey on One Part and the Ukrainian People's Republic on the Other."

The preamble states that the Ukrainian people, having in the course of the present world war declared itself to be independent and expressed a wish to restore peace between itself and the powers at war, desires "to take the first step toward a lasting world's peace, honorable to all parties, which shall not only put an end to the horrors of war, but also lead to the restoration of friendly relations of the peoples in political, legal economic and intellectual realms."

The names of all the plenipotentiaries engaged in the negotiations are then set forth, and they are declared to have reached an agreement on the following points:

Article I.—Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey on the one hand and the Ukrainian People's Republic on the other declare that the state of war between them is at an end. The contracting parties are resolved henceforth to live in peace and friendship with one another.

Article II.—Between Austria-Hungary on the one hand and the Ukrainian People's Republic on the other hand, as far as these two powers border one another, those frontiers will exist which existed before the outbreak of the present war between the Austro-Hungarian monarchy and Russia. Further north the frontier of the republic beginning at Tarnograd will in general follow the line of Bielgorod to Sazbrzesyn, Krasnostaf, Puchaczow, Radzyn, Miedzyrzec, Sarnaki, Melnik, Vyssoko-Litovsk, Kamene-Litovsk, Prushany and Lake of Vygonovsk. This will be fixed in detail by a mixed commission according to ethnographical conditions and with regard to the desires of the population. Should the Ukrainian People's Republic yet have common frontiers with another of the powers of the Quadruple Alliance, special agreements will be made thereon.

Article III.—The evacuation of occupied territories will begin immediately after the ratification of the present treaty. The manner of carrying out the evacuation and transfer of the evacuated territories will be determined by the plenipotentiaries of the interested parties.

Article IV.—The diplomatic and consular relations between the contracting parties will be entered upon immediately after the ratification of the peace treaty. The widest possible admission of the respective parties to consular is to be reserved for a special agreement.

Article V.—The contracting parties mutually renounce the reimbursement of their war costs—that is to say, the state expenditure for carrying on the war, as well as indemnification for damages—that is to say, those damages suffered by them and their subjects in the war, as through military measures, including all requisitions made in the enemy's countries.

Article VI.—The respective prisoners of war will be permitted to return home, and, as far as they do not desire, with the approval of the state concerned, to remain in its territories or proceed to another country. The regulation of the questions connected herewith will follow by means of separate treaties provided for in Article VIII.

Article VII.—The contracting parties undertake mutually and without delay to enter into economic relations and organize an exchange for goods on the basis of the following prescriptions:

1. Until the 31st day of July of the current year reciprocal exchange of the more important surplus supplies of agricultural and industrial products will be carried out as follows for the purpose of covering current requirements: The quantities and sorts of products to be exchanged will be settled by a joint commission, to sit immediately upon the signature of the peace treaty. Prices will be regu-

lated by the joint commission. Payments will be made in gold on the basis of 1000 German imperial gold marks as the equivalent of 462 gold rubles of the former Russian Empire, or 1000 Austro-Hungarian gold kronen as the equivalent of 393 rubles 78 kopecks of the former Russian Empire. The exchange of goods fixed by the joint commission aforementioned, which commission will consist of equal numbers of representatives of both parties, will take place through State central bureaux. The exchange of those products which are not fixed by the aforementioned commission will take place by the way of free trade, according to the stipulation of a provisional commercial treaty.

2. So far as it is not otherwise provided, the economic relations between the contracting parties shall continue provisionally, and in any case until the conclusion of a final commercial treaty. But until the termination of a period of at least six months after the conclusion of peace between the Central Powers on the one part and the European states on the other part, as well as the United States and Japan on the other part, the contracting parties are laid down as a basis of relations.

As regards economic relations between Germany and Ukraine the text of the treaty prescribes what parts of the Russo-German commercial and shipping treaties of 1894 and 1904 shall be put into force. The contracting parties further agree to maintain the general Russian customs tariff of Jan. 13, 1903.

The treaty also provides (Section 3) which parts of the Austro-Hungarian-Russian commercial and shipping treaty of Feb. 5, 1906, shall be maintained, and adds:

All parties agree that all articles transported across the territory of either party shall be free of duty. Trade-mark agreements are resumed, and the contracting parties agree to support each other in restoring the railway tariffs. Economic relations between Bulgaria and Turkey and Ukraine are to be settled according to the most-favored-nation definition until definite commercial treaties are concluded.

If the period provided for in the first paragraph of Sec. 2 should not occur before June 30, 1919, each of the two contracting parties is free from June 30, 1919, to give six months' notice to terminate the prescriptions contained in the above-mentioned section.

4. (a) The Ukrainian People's Republic will make no claim to preferential treatment which Germany grants Austria-Hungary, or another country bound to her by a customs alliance, which directly borders on Germany, or indirectly through another country bound to her or Austria-Hungary by a customs alliance, or which Germany grants to her own colonies, foreign possessions and protectorates, or to countries bound to her by a customs alliance. Germany will make no claim to preferential treatment which the Ukrainian People's Republic may grant to another country bound to her by a customs alliance, which directly borders on Ukraine, or indirectly through another country bound to her by a customs alliance, or to the colonies, foreign possessions and protectorates of one of the countries bound to her by a customs alliance.

b. In economic intercourse between the treaty customs territory of both states of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, on the one hand, and the Ukrainian people's republic, on the other, the Ukrainian people's republic will make no claim to preferential treatment, which Austria-Hungary grants to Germany or another country bound to her by a customs alliance, which directly borders on Austria-Hungary, or indirectly through another country bound to her or Germany by a customs alliance. Colonies, foreign possessions, and protectorates are in this respect placed on a similar footing. Austria-Hungary will make no claim to preferential treatment which the Ukrainian people's republic grants to another country bound to her by a customs alliance, which directly borders on Ukraine, or indirectly through another country bound to her by a customs alliance, or to colonies, foreign possessions and protectorates of one of the countries bound to her by a customs alliance.

5. (a) So far as commodities which originally came from Germany or Ukraine are stored in neutral states, though the obligation rests upon Germany and Ukraine that they shall not be exported either directly or indirectly to the territories of the other contracting party, such restrictions regarding their disposal shall be abolished so far as the contracting parties are concerned. The two contracting parties, therefore, undertake immediately to notify the governments of neutral states of the above-mentioned abolition of these restrictions.

(b) So far as commodities which originally came from Austria-Hungary or Ukraine are stored in neutral states, although the obligation rests upon Austria-Hungary and Ukraine that they shall neither directly or indirectly be exported to the territories of the other contracting party, such restrictions respecting their disposal will be abolished so far as the contracting parties are concerned. Both contracting parties, therefore, undertake immediately to notify the governments of neutral states of the above-mentioned abolition of these restrictions.

Art. VIII. Restoration of public and private legal relations, the exchange of prisoners of war and interned civilians, the question of amnesty and the question of the treatment of merchantmen in enemy hands will be regulated in separate treaties with the Ukrainian People's Republic, to form an essential part of the present peace treaty, which, so far as practicable, will take effect simultaneously therewith.

Art. IX. The agreements made in this peace treaty form an indivisible whole.

Art. X. For the interpretation of this treaty the German and Ukrainian texts are authoritative in regard to

relations between Germany and Ukraine, the German, Hungarian, and Ukrainian texts for relations between Austria-Hungary and Ukraine, the Bulgarian and Ukrainian texts for relations between Bulgaria and Ukraine, the Turkish and Ukrainian texts for relations between Turkey and Ukraine. The concluding part of the treaty provides:

"The present peace treaty will be ratified. Ratified documents shall be exchanged as soon as possible. So far as there are no provisions to the contrary, the peace treaty shall come into force on ratification."

The supplementary treaties provided for in Article VIII also were signed. They cover the following points:

Restoration of consular relations. Restoration of state treaties. Restoration of civil law. Indemnification for civil damages caused by laws of war or by acts contrary to international law. Exchange of war prisoners and interned civilians.

Provision for the return to their homes of persons affected by the treaty.

Treatment of merchant vessels in enemy hands.

The Brest-Litovsk dispatch says that the text of the supplementary agreements must be withheld for the present to avoid overcrowding the telegraph wires.

Kaiser for Peace by Force

"Victory of German Arms Must First Be Recognized," He Says

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—The Kaiser was telegraphed to the Chancellor on the occasion of the conclusion of peace with Ukraine, and replying to an address from the Burgomaster of Hamburg, declares that Germany ought to bring peace to the world, and he who will not accept it must be forced to it.

The Emperor's remarks, as given in a Berlin dispatch, follow:

"We have gone through hard times. Every one has had a burden to bear—anguish, mourning, grief, tribulation—and not the least he who stands before you. In him were combined the care and grief for the entire people in its sorrows."

"We often entered false paths. The Lord pointed out to us, by a hard school, the path by which we should go. The world, however, at the same time has not been on the right path."

"We Germans, who still have ideals, should work to bring about better times. We should fight for right and morality. Our Lord God wishes us to have peace, but a peace wherein the world will strive to do what is right and good."

"We ought to bring peace to the world. We shall seek in every way to do it. Such an end was achieved yesterday in a friendly manner with our enemy, which, beaten by our armies, perceives no reason for fighting longer, extends a hand to us and receives our hand. We clasp hands."

"But he who will not accept peace, but on the contrary declines, pouring out the blood of his own and of our people, must be forced to have peace. We desire to live in friendship with neighboring peoples, but the victory of German arms must first be recognized. Our troops under the great Hindenburg will continue to win it. Then peace will come."

Poland and Ukraine

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—The Polish Government will formally protest the settlement of the Ukrainian frontier by the Central Powers, at the expense of Poland, Dutch newspapers learned today.

By the separate peace pact effected between the new Ukrainian Republic and the Central Powers at Brest-Litovsk on Sunday, the former is said to have been given a large portion of territory usually regarded as belonging to Poland.

The Kaiser and Russia

BERNE, Switzerland (Tuesday)—The Kaiser today wired Field-Marshal von Hindenburg that Russia's readiness to withdraw from the war was due to von Hindenburg's "magnificent victories." Because of this, he said von Hindenburg and the German Army are the real "peace delegates."

The Kaiser also wired congratulatory messages to Emperor Karl and the Sultan.

Definite Peace Sought

BERNE, Switzerland (Tuesday)—"The Central Powers must try to force Mr. Trotsky to a definite peace treaty," the Frankfurter Zeitung declares, in discussing Russia's withdrawal from the war. "It cannot be foreseen what attitude the Central Powers will adopt," the newspaper says.

Official Confirmation

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Official confirmation of Russia's withdrawal from the war was received here today through a wireless press bureau dispatch from Petrograd. The official proclamation declares that the Russians will not continue the war against the German and Austrian workers, and will not sign an annexationist treaty.

"Let the German and Austrian soldiers know who is placing them in the field, and for what they are fighting; also that we refused to fight them," declared the proclamation which was signed by Mr. Trotsky.

It begs the soldiers to await the return homeward calmly, and appeals to them to bring with them stores and artillery.

"Comrades, peace negotiations are ended," the proclamation stated. "German capitalists, bankers and landlords, supported by the silent cooperation of the English and French middle classes, submitted conditions which could not be subscribed to by the Russian revolution."

"The governments of Germany and Austria desire to possess countries and peoples vanquished by them."

"We could not sign a peace bring-

ing sadness and oppression and suffering to millions of workers—but we cannot and will not continue a war begun by the Tsar's capitalists."

Germany Demands Rumanian Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The State Department has received confirmation of a report that Germany has served an ultimatum on Rumania demanding an immediate peace. This action, taken in connection with the Kaiser's reported announcement that he will force all his enemies into peace with Germany as victor is viewed with deep interest at the State Department, as this attitude is considered to add to the significance of the President's declaration of Monday that the war must go on till a peace is gained founded on justice.

FORMER SULTAN OF TURKEY PASSES AWAY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—A Constantinople telegram, via Vienna, states the former Sultan Abdul-Hamid passed away on Sunday.

Abd-ul-Hamid was the thirty-fourth Sultan of the Ottoman Empire, and succeeded to the throne on Aug. 31, 1876, on the deposition of his elder brother, Murad V. Abd-ul-Hamid came to power at a trying time. Insurrection was everywhere, in Bosnia and Herzegovina, whilst Serbia had declared open war, and the country's relations with Russia were precarious. There was some attempt to establish parliamentary control, but the savage methods adopted in putting down insurrection in Bulgaria alienated public opinion in Europe, and in 1877 the Tsar of Russia declared war on Turkey. Turkey was defeated, but the treaty of Berlin saved her from many of the results of her defeat. Even so Turkey lost her remaining claim to suzerainty over Montenegro, Serbia and Rumania, yielded all real sovereignty in Bulgaria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and lost some of its territory in Asia Minor.

The Sultan was bound by the treaty to introduce reform in the Christian provinces, but he failed to do this, and adopted a distinctly reactionary policy. Then came the Armenian outrages of 1895 and 1896, and in spite of all protests, Abd-ul-Hamid succeeded in eluding all demands for redress or reform by means of promises and excuses, and by the policy of playing off the rival powers against one another.

The next notable incident in his reign was the war with Greece, which resulted from Greek interference in a rising in Crete. Turkey was victorious, but the Powers insisted on the autonomy of Crete being recognized. The next ten years were largely taken up with efforts on the part of the Powers to secure reforms in Turkey, and in protesting against Turkish outrages in Armenia. The Sultan, however, always succeeded in avoiding compliance with the Powers' demands, and at last, in 1908, the discontent in European Turkey, which had been steadily gathering, broke out in Constantinople itself. The Sultan was forced by the Young Turks, or reform party, to restore the constitution of 1876, and shortly afterward Abd-ul-Hamid opened the Turkish Parliament.

In 1909 a counter-revolution, apparently engineered by the Sultan, proved a failure. A Young Turk army marched on Constantinople and deposed him. He was imprisoned in his villa at Salonika, and in the November of 1912 was conveyed back to Constantinople, and shut up in a palace on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus.

"BOLSHEVIK" BARRED IN RUSSIAN MEETING

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At the Russian-American congress here, it was only by barring the word Bolsheviki and its derivatives from their debates that the Mensheviki were able to continue their meetings.

The chairman of the convention made this ruling as the result of a disturbance during the morning session, when five Bolsheviki were ejected from the gallery because they did not sympathize with certain sentiments expressed by one of the delegates.

SIGNOR ORLANDO AND VERSAILLES MEETING

ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—Great expectations were aroused, at the opening of Parliament here today, over Signor Orlando's statement regarding the inter-allied conference at Versailles.

GENERAL CADORNA AND WAR

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—"It is becoming more and more indispensable that the problems of the war be considered as a whole, and that plans be decided upon at a central point," said General Cadorna, who has just been replaced as Italian delegate to the Supreme War Council by General Giardini, in an interview with the Matin on the eve of his departure from Versailles. "Union of all the belligerents must be made ever closer."

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

The second semester for Radcliffe students began Monday. On account of fuel shortage the Radcliffe gymnasium will be closed this week and probably longer. One of the war courses to be given this second half year will be that of conservation cooking, which will take place at Simmons College on Friday afternoons. Radcliffe students may take this course instead of advanced dietetics.

PEACE MESSAGE IS APPROVED

Congressmen Indorse President Wilson's Reply to German Chancellor and Count Czernin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson's reply to Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, and German Chancellor Count von Hertling, delivered in an address before Congress on Monday, created a profound impression on that body and elicited much favorable comment on both sides of the Capitol as to its timeliness and its portent. What disapproval was expressed among members of Congress was based not upon the fundamentals of the address. Congressional leaders feel that President Wilson has reason to believe that Austria can be alienated from her alliance with Germany, and the majority of those interviewed expressed the belief that the speech was well calculated to enhance this possibility. The opinion prevails in many quarters that the political significance of the message within Austria will be advantageous to the allied cause.

It is generally agreed among leaders in Congress that the President brought out nothing new, but that the portent of the address tends merely to strengthen the previously enunciated allied aims. There were those who saw in the President's address of Monday slight modifications of former statements made by him as to this country's aims, but no one would deny that no fundamentals had been separated by President Wilson from those previously laid down by him as a basis for a peace program. The address was generally recognized to be not an overture, but an appeal to Austria.

Senator Borah of Idaho expressed his views on the President's speech as follows: "The four propositions laid down by the President as a general basis of peace, toward the close of his address, meet with my hearty approval. I think all statements with reference to peace terms must necessarily, at this time, be nothing more than the announcement of general principles. What the details of peace may be we cannot yet state. But we can state the general principles upon which we hope a program of peace may be based. The President has stated this general basis in these four propositions in excellent fashion."

Senator Sheppard of Texas: "The speech isolates the Germans before the world, and nails them to a cross."

Senator Lewis of Illinois: "I am satisfied that the President had information that led him to the feeling that Austria looks to the United States to encourage her in her wish to break away from bearing the burdens of Germany. The President undoubtedly knows from information at hand that Austria wants to be known as the leader in the effort to establish independent nations, and that she is ambitious to lead over Germany and to take the opportunity to be the first to bring about peace on terms that will keep her nationalities within her borders, if these nations are to remain a part of the Austrian Empire and given a form of sovereignty bearing the relation of our states to our Union."

"The President was not speaking to Congress, but to the people of Europe, not in sympathy with the German military party. It is an appeal to the people of Austria-Hungary to break away from the German military domination."

Senator Simmons of North Carolina: "It is very much encouraged that the President found it advisable to make the address to Congress and the world. He slightly changed the message of January. He explained it. He must know more than we do about the possibilities of an understanding for a peace based upon the principles set out by him in a former address."

Senator Shields of Tennessee: "It was a clearing statement. It lays down the broad basis on which the United States would be able to accept peace and which would mean permanent peace. The President has the confidence of the American people, and they will support him in his declarations of today."

Senator Overman of North Carolina: "The President's message to all the people of the world who oppose the military ring of Germany was timely. It is most gratifying to me that the President felt justified to make it."

Representative Miller, Republican, Minnesota, member of Foreign Affairs Committee: "It is a renewed and excellent expression of the aims America has in this war and the conditions upon which peace will be made. It would not be proper to speculate as to the cause of the message, but it might be proper to infer that the President thinks there is a chance for Austria to be weaned away from Germany and to enter into peace negotiations."

Representative Mann, Republican floor leader: "While spoken to Congress, the message plainly was not addressed to Congress. It was addressed to the chancelleries of Germany and Austria, and others."

Representative Gillette of Massachusetts, acting Republican leader: "The speech, in my opinion, did not propose anything new, but was largely an appeal to the people of Austria and Germany, showing them that what the United States alone desires is an enduring peace that shall be fair to everybody. For that purpose it seemed to me very effective and might help to stir up the feeling of the people in favor of peace and against military rule."

Representative Sherley, Democrat, Kentucky: "The President's speech again makes plain the uselessness of the debate of the United States, and its determination, because it seeks only justice, to be content with nothing

less, let the cost be what it may. It should be plain to Austria that only Germany's vote stands in the way of her securing a just peace; and should make plain to Germany that only her war lords stand in her way."

Representative Sims, Democrat, Tennessee: "It may lead to immediate consideration of peace proposals. It absolutely isolates Germany, and will make her alone responsible for further bloodshed in refusing to accept the bases of peace agreed upon by other nations. It will greatly strengthen the position of those in Austria who are for peace on the terms of no annexations and no indemnities."

Representative Pou, Democrat, North Carolina: "This is a powerful appeal to all that is best in mankind. It is the most encouraging indication of peace that has appeared in the world up to this time."

PARLIAMENT AGAIN ASSEMBLES TODAY

Both Houses in Britain to Have Debate on Address Replying to Speech From Throne

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Tuesday)—The eighth and almost certainly the last session of the present Parliament which assembled in February, 1911, opens today. In both Houses there will be a debate on the address replying to the speech from the throne.

The Duke of Atholl and Lord Trevelyan will move and second the address in the House of Lords. Both were former members of the House of Commons as the Marquess of Tullibardine and Maj.-Gen. Sir Ivor Herbert, respectively.

In the House of Commons, General Lowther, brother of the Speaker, who has served with distinction in this war, will move the address, which will be seconded by Alexander Shaw, the son of Lord Shaw, and parliamentary private secretary to the president of the Board of Trade.

The Prime Minister is expected to be in his place and to deliver a speech in view of Russia's disappearance from the war and other developments. Some members also look for a specially important statement from Mr. Asquith.

Until the close of the financial year, however, the House will be mainly occupied with finance, but the education bill is another important matter which will be early attended to.

King George's Speech

Says Struggle Has Reached a Critical Stage

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—In opening Parliament today King George declared: "The struggle in which we are engaged has reached a critical stage, demanding more than ever our united energies and resources."

"The aims for which my allies and I are contending recently were set forth by my Government in a statement which received emphatic approval from my people throughout the Empire, and provides a fair basis for settlement of the present struggle."

"The statement provides for reestablishment of national rights and an international peace."

"The German Government, however, ignored our just demands for restitution of wrongs committed and guarantees against their unprovoked repetition."

"Its spokesmen refused any obligations for themselves, while denying rightful liberties to others."

"Until recognition of our statement is offered on the only principle upon which an honorable peace can be concluded, it is our duty to prosecute the war with all the vigor we possess."

"I have full confidence that my forces in the field, in close cooperation with those of my faithful Allies, are continuing to display the same heroic courage as my people at home—the same unselfish devotion that advanced has frustrated so many of the enemy's designs, and will insure the ultimate triumph of our righteous cause."

"I have summoned representatives of my dominions and my Indian Empire to a further session of the Imperial War Cabinet, in order that I may again receive their advice on questions of moment, affecting the common interests of the Empire."

"I pray that the Almighty may bestow His blessing on your labors."

Mr. Asquith, at the opening of the debate, asked further information regarding the inter-allied conference at Versailles. "There has been some just and some unjust criticism of our military and naval leadership," declared Mr. Asquith, "but the nation's confidence is unshaken."

MEETINGS OF THE INTER-ALLIED COUNCIL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The inter-allied council met in London during the afternoon of Feb. 9 at the Treasury, under the presidency of Mr. Crosby, and yesterday at Sunderland House, Curzon Street. An official communiqué says the following representatives were present: United States, Mr. Cravath and General Bliss; Great Britain, Mr. Bonar Law, Lord Buckmaster and Mr. Austen Chamberlain, assisted by Sir Edmund Wyldborne Smith and Mr. Keen; France, MM. Loloiz, Loucheur, Clementel and Paul Higney, assisted by M. de la Chaume, secretary-general of the inter-allied council; Italy, Baron Mayor des Planches, General Mola and Professor Attilio.

LA FOLLETTE STARTS LIBEL SUIT

MADISON, Wis.—Senator Robert M. La Follette today commenced suit for libel against the Madison Club, which recently removed him from membership.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

port positions on the southern slope of Sasso Rosso, capturing 170 men and six officers, the German War Office officially announced today.

Futile German Attacks

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—French reconnaissances over a wide front were reported by the War Office today. North of Allette and Bouconville a number of enemy prisoners were taken. West of Remaunville, French troops penetrated the German lines and brought back a number of prisoners.

Enemy forces attacked French defenses near Bezonvaux and Fossez Wood, following a heavy bombardment, but were thrown back by the French fire. German attacks in the Champagne, Wœvre and Vosges broke down.

Austro-German Attack Fails

ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—Eastward of Val Frenzela the enemy troops pushed forward a remarkable amount of infantry forces, today's official statement said, but the advancing Austro-Germans were located in good time by the artillery, which decimated them. Because of the accurate Italian artillery efforts, the enemy forces were unable to develop the important action planned.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—The German official statement issued on Monday reads as follows: Western front: Army group of Prince Rupprecht: Reconnoitering advances by the British troops at many points in Flanders and Artois led to violent engagements especially near Warneton and east of Arras. We took prisoners.

Army group of Duke Albrecht: In Lorraine and in the Central Vosges the fighting was revived in the afternoon. We brought in prisoners as a result of raids south of Emmeren, near Senones and on the Ducheakopf.

Italian front: There was lively artillery fighting on the Sette Comuni Plateau. Elsewhere there was no change.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Yesterday's communiqué report very little aerial work on the 10th instant, owing to the unfavorable weather conditions. The Australians made a successful raid southeast of Messines, capturing 37 prisoners, three machine guns, and one trench mortar and inflicting, it is estimated, 100 casualties upon the Germans.

An enemy counter-attack was successfully repulsed and the British casualties numbered only 20.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—There was marked artillery activity on the right bank of the Meuse where German troops launched a surprise attack on Caurieres Wood front, which was repulsed with loss to the German forces. Great artillery activity in Alsace and Viols and Bon Homme regions is mentioned.

Eastern theater, Feb. 10: The artillery activity on both sides was quite lively on the west bank of the Vardar and at the Cerna Bend, where the enemy forces violently bombarded our first line north of Makovo.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—Yesterday's communiqué says: On Sunday very violent concentration of artillery and offensive infantry thrusts were repeatedly made by the Austrians east and west of Val Frenzela. At the new positions of Monte Val Bella and Col del Rosso attacks were frustrated. On the southern slopes of Sasso Rosso, Austrian attempts to reach some advanced trenches in the front Italian lines, which the Italians had evacuated, were frustrated by the Italian barrage. One Italian airman accounted for two enemy planes.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY CORPS VINDICATED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—G. H. Roberts, the Labor Minister, again refuted the charges made against the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, also present.

BRITISH DESTROYER SUNK

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The British torpedo boat destroyer, Boxer, was sunk on the night of Feb. 8 in the English Channel, as the result of a collision, the British Admiralty announced, yesterday. One boy is missing.

BAVARIAN KING VISITS FRONT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—The King of Bavaria has visited the front with the Bavarian War Minister and visited the Kaiser at main headquarters, where the Grand Duke of Hesse, Prince Henry of Prussia and Field Marshal von Hindenburg were also present.

SENTENCE PASSED ON BERTRAND RUSSELL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—The Hon. Bertrand Russell has been convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the Second Division for an article published in the Tribune which, under the Defense of the Realm Act is said to be likely to prejudice Great Britain's relations with the United States.

The following passage was the basis of the prosecution: "The American garrison which will by that time be occupying England and France, whether or not they will prove efficient against the Germans, they will no doubt be capable of intimidating strikers, an occupation to which the American Army is accustomed when at home."

BRITAIN AUTHORIZES PALESTINE INQUIRY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Government has authorized the Zionist organization to appoint a commission to investigate the present conditions of the Jewish colonies in Palestine. Among its objects will be the repatriation of Jews whom the enemy have compelled to leave Palestine, the organization of relief work, the reopening of Jewish institutions closed by enemy action and the restoration of damage which the enemy had inflicted on the Jewish colonies.

The commission will proceed to Palestine at an early date and will consist of representative Zionists with Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president of the English Zionist Federation, as chairman.

LAW AS TO POLISH STATE COUNCIL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—The first issue of the Polish State Gazette, the Monitor Polski, publishes a law concerning the Polish State Council and elections thereto. The State Council will consist of 110 members, 12 being ex-officio, 55 elected by municipal councils of self-governing towns and 43 appointed by a regency council on the Premier's nomination. All resident male citizens of the Polish State, over 30, who can read and write, will be eligible to vote.

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GERMAN PAPER ON AUSTRIAN PROBLEM

Frankfurter Zeitung Declares That 90 Per Cent of Tzechs Have "Succumbed to Chauvinism"—Foresees Change

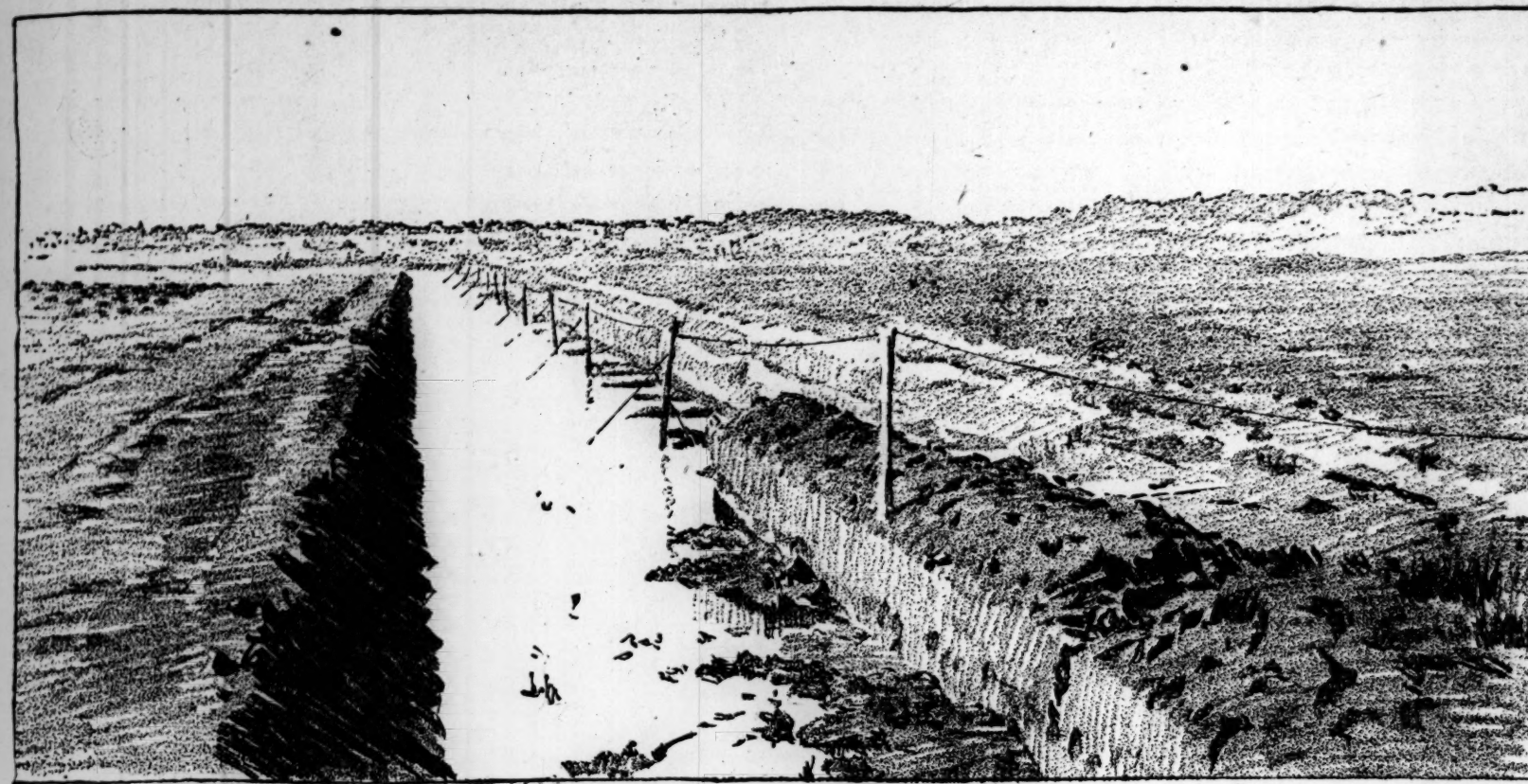
[A previous article on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Feb. 11, 1918.]

FRANKFURT-ON-MAIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—Having appraised the status of the Tzech people, the Frankfurter Zeitung turns to the political conflict between it and the German element in Austria. It begins at once by declaring that such traces of German hegemony as remain in the Tzech districts will have to disappear before the necessity for the establishment of complete equality between the two races. The Tzechs, however, it complains, want to go further than this and to "appropriate to themselves, by the abuse of political means, the heritage of Germanism that it has taken a thousand years to acquire." But their experience will be a bitter one, it adds, if matters come to a real trial of strength "for the power of the German nation as a whole (Gesamnation) is immeasurably greater than that of the Tzechs and the Slovaks put together." Today more than ever, it continues, the Tzechs are filled with wild dreams of power, and national radicalism reigns supreme among them. It is equally boisterous among the Germans, but while with them it has tended to split them up into factions, with the Tzechs, for the present at least, it has had a unifying effect.

"Ninety per cent of the Tzechs," writes the Frankfurter Zeitung, "have succumbed to a chauvinism that still plans its hopes to the eventual defeat of the Central Powers. From this paroxysm they will one day recover, but today the people are dominated by fanatics, and the moderate element dare not raise its head. . . . Even the agrarian group, at present the most important of all, goes with the chauvinists, and the peasants are said to be more radical than the industrial workers. The wild Hussite spirit seems to have taken possession of the people again. Is it not characteristic that in the Reichsrat some time ago the Tzech agrarians brought forward a motion for the abolition of fundamental institutions of the (Roman) Catholic Church, especially patronage and celibacy, which is a heavy and unendurable burden for the majority of priests?" Two (Roman) Catholic priests, the deputies Zahradnik and Bacek, signed this motion, which is a demonstration against the curia; for the Tzechs bear a grudge against the latter for wanting to bring about peace without reference to the complaints of the Tzech people. This whole policy is very mistaken, and can only end in the severest disillusionment. But in the life of nations, as in that of individuals, there are moments when reason is thrust aside, and seething passion carries everything before it. It is at such times, however, that secret thoughts and wishes are revealed, and that is what makes the present developments instructive. The lips of the Tzechs were only unsealed by the Russian revolution. We must learn to appraise that world-historic event from quite different standards, and not merely to consider whether it has brought peace near or not. The Tzardom was a terrible military menace.

"The democracy in Russia, no matter how great its military achievements may be for the moment, no matter what territory it may lose, has changed the whole atmosphere in which humanity lives. The peoples to the east of us are listening to what is going on there, and look for a new era from thence. This is not saying that they believe this new era will dawn for them at once and without sacrifice. It has been judged good to give the Tzechs national martyrs, and martyrdom is infectious. The idea is to prepare, to endure trials until the great hour arrives, until the extreme penalty, and afterward released from imprisonment, and received with royal honors by his people on his return, recently declared: 'Until the world catastrophe occurred we stood for a policy of progressive advance; today, however, such a policy would be unworthy of the nation. Any hesitation, any vacillation, any acceptance of a mere reform of the condition prevailing hitherto would be a weakening of the vital strength of the individual will of the combined Tsecho-Slovak people. The program of the future after the war need not disturb our unity, either. No one can outline it, no one knows what the new conditions and problems will be. We must prepare ourselves for their solution, so as not to be found unprepared at the moment of serious fateful decision.'"

"In order to grasp the full effect of the Russian upheaval on the Tzechs," continues the Frankfurter Zeitung, "it must be remembered that the battle for its national rights is always regarded also as a battle for social and political freedom by this democratic nation. In Reichsrat it abhors not merely the racial enemy, but the mainstay of the feudal and dominating spirit. The Tzech bourgeoisie is independent and fearless. . . . Arrogance on the part of the upper and the intellectual classes is not so strongly developed either; the members of the nation are in close touch with one another. In many ways the antipathy of the Tzechs against the Germans has the same origin as that of the Irish against the Anglo-Saxons; and the fate of Bohemia was not unlike that of Ireland. Some time before the Puritans broke the strength of Irish independence, drove out the great Celtic (Roman) Catholic families, and presented the land commandeered to English and Scottish soldiers of for-



Excavation cut of peat working

On the left, ground which has been used for excavated peat. The ground on the right has been cleared and drained, but is otherwise untouched.

EXPLOITING PEAT BOGS IN CANADA

Secretary of Large Company Sees Great Possibilities in the Fuel—Some Historical Facts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—In view of the growing movement in the country in favor of exploiting the vast peat bogs which are to be found in many districts throughout the Dominion, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor called, recently, on the secretary of a large commercial company interested in this fuel. Discussing the history of commercial peat fuel in Canada, this gentleman said that many companies had been established for the purpose but only one of them still existed and that one had not carried on operations during the past three years.

"In the earlier days," he said, "attempts were made to produce fuel by drying the peat artificially, with heat produced by burning peat, and pressing the dried powder into briquettes. These methods are commercially quite impracticable. The Dominion Department of Mines established the fact that excellent peat fuel can be made in Canada by the air-drying process by which large quantities of fuel have been made, for many years past in the various countries in Europe. The department, however, sold their fuel at about cost price, without any allowance for profit or even for the overhead charges of the business. At the conclusion of the department's experiments, the bog on which they had been made, at Alfred near Ottawa, was taken over by an English gentleman, who had experimented in the working of peat. He set himself to make the process commercially practicable by reducing the large amount of labor involved in the European method. Labor saving machinery, designed by Mr. E. V. Moore, was installed and matters were brought to a satisfactory state in the summer of 1913. Early in 1914 a company was formed to take over and operate the plant. A small amount of capital was obtained, again from an English source, but Canadian investors were most unwilling to take any interest in the matter, partly, no doubt, on account of the previous history of peat working in Canada. The company proceeded to show by operations that its process was commercially practicable and profitable, and owing to the outbreak of war in August, 1914, was unable to obtain the necessary additional capital, and, shortly afterward, went into liquidation. The plant remains in the bog at Alfred and was operated by a lessee during part of the summer of 1915. Since then no peat has been made in Canada, but it is to be expected that, in view of the fuel shortage, steps will shortly be taken to resume operations."

"A plant, which made fuel by a method very similar to that of the Department of Mines, was operated for some years on a bog near Farnham, Que., but nothing has been done there for several years. In answer to further questions the secretary stated that during spring and autumn peat was quite a suitable fuel, even with the present heating paraphernalia in most private houses and buildings. With peat the furnace could be practically entirely shut off, under which conditions a coal fire would go out. The reason of this was the quickness and ease with which peat comes to a glowing state. For the same reason, it was very suitable for grates and cooking purposes. In the extreme of winter, it could not be used in the same manner, as the labor of feeding the existing type of furnaces with the peat would make it an exceedingly expensive fuel."

Peat Bog Near Toronto
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
TORONTO, Ont.—The shortage of fuel, which is likely to continue for some time, and which has caused the city officials to look about for a substitute for coal, has resulted in a revelation of the fact that there is an extensive and valuable peat bog at Holland Landing, about 40 miles north of this city. This bog of fuel is 25 miles in length by two miles in width, about 10,000 acres of it being in York

County and the same extent in Simcoe County. The deposit rests on blue clay and marl, and engineers who are building a bridge at Bradford say that it has a depth of from 6 to 35 feet in that district.

The County Council of York has passed a resolution asking "that the legislative committee be authorized to request the Legislature of this Province to take into consideration the development of the peat industry, with a view to alleviating the present serious fuel situation, and would further advise that if found of sufficient importance that the Government reserve control of the industry." Transportation facilities offer no difficulties. By lowering Lake Simcoe four or five feet any trouble that might otherwise be caused by water in removing the peat would be eliminated.

SWITZERLAND AND THE UNITED STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Swiss Bureau

ZURICH, Switzerland.—The Neue Zürcher Zeitung has marked the conclusion of the arrangement for an adequate supply of grain for Switzerland from the United States by the publication of the following article on "Switzerland and the United States" by Professor Fritz Fleiner:

"By the conclusion of the treaty securing our bread supply, the Government of the United States of America has given us a proof of sympathy for which the whole Swiss nation owes it sincere thanks. This concession is not the outcome of a passing phase, but is the expression of an old traditional friendship that has developed from the community of fundamental political views in Switzerland and the States."

"The mutual exchange of political ideas goes back to the times when the ideas of Calvinism generated on the soil of Geneva took root in the colony of New England, and brought forth that great spiritual movement from which arose the American democracy and the recognition of inherent human rights. Through the medium of the French Revolution we in Switzerland received these ideas back again, and made them in the cantons and in the confederacy the guiding stars of our own political development. On the second occasion also we were the recipients of fruitful inspiration from the States in a decisive hour, namely, when the American two-chamber system pointed out to the founders of the Swiss Confederacy in 1848 the way to the reconciliation of centralist tendencies with the historic traditional rights of the cantons."

"It is not these historical memories alone, however, that form the bridge between Switzerland and the United States. The relationship between the two countries is based on a living foundation, on a common conception of democracy and legal equality. In consequence of the abolition of all castes and classes the idea of the equality of all citizens in the States as in Switzerland is no mere formal axiom of the law, but has become the guiding axiom of social life also. No social barriers stand in the way of efficiency and talent. Even the chief office of state is open to every citizen. The Government in Switzerland, as in America, is based on the sovereignty of the people. From the smallest divisions, the communes, public life rises upward to the Federal State and the Federal State's authority. The community between Switzerland and the United States is further shown in the unwritten political axiom according to which the individual takes part in public affairs, first of all in connection with communal bodies and associations, and here receives his schooling for the care of the greater tasks of the nation. Step by step have the referendum and popular initiative been introduced after the Swiss pattern into the states composing the Union, where they have developed, as with us, their power as a means of imparting political education and state consciousness to the citizen."

"So in the States, as in Switzerland, republic and democracy are not arbitrarily chosen, outward forms, but the naturally necessary and therefore unalterable foundations of the whole public life. In no finer way can we characterize our Swiss republican State than in the words of the American Declaration of Independence, which is visibly imbued with the spirit of Rousseau, namely, that every government derives its authority from the people."

MR. MUNRO TALKS TO AGRICULTURISTS

Secretary for Scotland Tells How Government Is Dealing With the Forestry Question—Importance of Agriculture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Scottish Bureau

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—Mr. Munro, M. P., Secretary for Scotland, recently addressed a large meeting of representatives of district agricultural committees in Edinburgh, at which Sir Robert Wright, chairman of the Board of Agriculture for Scotland, presided.

Mr. Munro began by expressing his confidence in the practical value of meeting from time to time and taking counsel together in regard to the future. Dealing with the two branches of the Board of Agriculture—forestry and agriculture—Mr. Munro again repeated the view, which he strongly holds, that the two branches, far from being rivals, are closely allied and should be supplementary to each other. Following a useful Indian precedent, Mr. Munro said, the work of the forestry department had been divided into a natural scientific, statistical and research side, and a practical side which dealt with the administration of schemes for afforestation.

Going more into detail, Mr. Munro pointed out that it was useless to commence large schemes of afforestation without a supply of forest officers, forest foremen, and foremen foresters. As the number of the two latter classes were wholly insufficient he had, he said, adopted a proposal to provide for the training of discharged soldiers and sailors who might wish to take up forestry as a permanent occupation. Proprietors of woodlands, he stated, had agreed to cooperate with the board in this matter, and offers had already been received to undertake the preliminary training and to give employment to 45 or 50 men, and it was hoped a number of men would be placed in training shortly. At the end of the training, it was proposed to select the most suitable men and give them a further course of training for a year or more at the existing training centers of the agricultural colleges, and in a forestry school which they hoped to set up, and which was destined in due course to become, along with the colleges, the normal training center for forest foremen and other technical foresters below university rank. Mr. Munro then went on to say that, although the war had retarded planting, the board had before them a number of afforestation schemes which covered an aggregate of about 13,000 acres.

Mr. Munro next referred to the question of agriculture. The work of food production in Scotland, he said, had been kept under the control of the agricultural division instead of, as in England, a separate department being constituted to supervise it. Judged from the standpoint of efficiency and economy, he was satisfied that the Scottish system was the better of the two. Referring to the Corn Production Act, the passing of which, he said, would make the year 1917 memorable in the world of agriculture, Mr. Munro said it was an earnest of the good will of the Government to the ancient and honorable calling of agriculture. Last year, he continued, Scotland's aim of cropping 50,000 acres more than in 1916 had been accomplished. Their 1918 program, however, was more ambitious. In 1918 they wanted to put 300,000 acres more under the plow than in 1917. After dealing with the question of the provision of plows, tractors, and labor Mr. Munro made a special appeal to farm servants, whose assistance he heartily acknowledged, as well as the splendid work on farms done by women throughout the country. In regard to farm work he pro-

posed that as there was much broken time on account of bad weather fall advantage should be taken of the opportunity when the weather was good. His idea was that farmers and workers might arrange, during this time of crisis, that the latter should work overtime when opportunity offered and should be paid accordingly. Mr. Munro also begged agriculturists not to relax their efforts during the coming year in the matter of potato growing.

Summing up, Mr. Munro said that while he believed in recognizing merit wherever it was found, and in giving encouragement, it would be a great mistake to think that he regarded the agricultural situation with self-satisfaction or complacency. Whatever happened, he declared, the food situation in 1919 would be equally as grave as in 1918. It was important that farmers should realize that fact, and he urged them to appeal for their assistance. He reminded them that district committees were being appealed to, not in a land devastated by war, but in a land where they lived in peace and security, thanks to the men who stood between them and destruction. Whatever the difficulties at home might be, they shrank into insignificance by comparison with those in France, Flanders and Italy. Whatever the difficulties in the future might be and he admitted they might be even greater than in the past, he knew that, with that endurance and courage which were the birthright of the Scottish people, they would face them fearlessly and surmount them triumphantly.

When Mr. Munro had concluded his speech representatives were invited to express their views on various subjects, and a frank and full interchange of ideas followed. The Secretary for Scotland then answered a number of questions that had been raised.

PLEA FOR CIVIL RIGHTS TO WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Italian Bureau

ROME, Italy.—In his speech at the ceremony which marked the beginning of the legal year in Rome, the Procurator-General, Di Blasio, entered a strong plea for the granting of civil rights to women. He alluded to the fact that in the past the question of equal rights for men and women had found no solution, but said that since the beginning of the war opinion had sensibly changed with regard to the matter on account of the patriotic devotion shown by the women of Italy. Doubts had given way to admiration and gratitude to the women for their solidarity and self-abnegation and for the wisdom and discretion they had shown in connection with the rendering of civil assistance.

Praises of the women were heard from one end of Italy to the other for their charitable work and for the strength and firmness they had shown in encouraging their husbands and relations to do their duty on the field of battle and the way in which they had borne the loss of persons dear to them. He quoted the Queen of Italy, the Queen mother and the Princesses as examples; and alluded to the medal for bravery which had been conferred on the Duchess of Aosta. The speaker mentioned that former procurator-general had, in connection with the care of minors, recommended that women should be called in as consultants by the family councils and that while such a course had always been found to be useful and efficacious, women had acquired a right to that legal emancipation which strengthened instead of sundering family ties.

PASADENA WAR SAVINGS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

PASADENA, Cal.—Thirty thousand two hundred dollars worth of government war savings stamps were sold in Pasadena from the time the stamps were put on sale Dec. 1 up to the last of January. Schools are joining in the campaign, and thrift cards are held by the majority of students.

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NEW YORK BARGE CANAL TO BE OPEN

Engineer Williams, in Charge of Construction, Says Great Need Now Is Barges and Adequate Terminals in New York City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

ALBANY, N. Y.—Frank M. Williams, State Engineer and Surveyor, in his annual report to the Legislature, says that the State Barge Canal will be open from Lake Erie to the Hudson River next spring. Mr. Williams points out the urgent necessity for government aid in the construction of barges, and the need for an immediate appropriation of \$350,000 to complete the Cayuga-Seneca Canal. He urges that, in view of present conditions, immediate steps be taken to enable the State to lease the surplus water power created by the construction of the new waterways. The report further states: "On the Champlain Canal, but two contracts remain uncompleted, the work consisting of the excavation of a small amount of material from the bed of the Hudson River in the vicinity of Schuylerville and south of Ft. Edward. When navigation opens in 1918, the full depth of 12 feet will have been made available, and barges constructed to maximum dimensions intended for the new channel may use this branch of the system."

"The canal in the vicinity of Rochester now presents the vital point at which will be determined whether or not the through line can be opened. This work consists principally of the construction of a dam across the Genesee River, heavy excavation between this point and east of South Park, together with the building of a concrete guard-lock, and the completion of a trough across Irondequoit Valley, with some excavation between this point and Fairport. All the contractors engaged on the work mentioned have made carefully prepared statements showing the rate of progress with which they will carry on their contracts between now and the middle of May. If this rate is maintained, there will be no question as to the opening of the canal on May 15 for barge canal traffic from Buffalo to Troy."

"In order that the business section of Rochester may have canal service during 1918, connections between the barge canal and the present canal at points east and west of the city will be made. Thus the present canal route through the city, as well as the barge canal south of the city, will be available for shipping purposes." Mr. Williams says construction of barge canal terminals in New York City is in progress at West Fifty-third Street, North River; piers 5 and 6, East River; Greenpoint, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Harlem River and at Gowanus Bay. "I am still of the opinion," Mr. Williams continues, "that the terminals are vital to the success of the canal, and I am bending every effort to so plan and construct them that on their completion they will efficiently and economically serve the needs of traffic and the requirements of shippers. It is certain that when they do prove their value, further appropriations must be made, not only to increase the equipment on those already provided, but to build additional ones."

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INQUIRY IN NIMKE CASE IS UNFINISHED

Special Board Investigating the Source of Alleged Leak as to Finding of Court-Martial Not Ready to Make a Report

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Although the special board of inquiry, investigating as to the authority for the statement in certain Boston and Hartford (Conn.) newspapers that 35 years' imprisonment had been the sentence of Sergt. William F. Nimke of Company F, three hundred and first regiment of engineers, for alleged unpatriotic utterances, heard seven witnesses tell what they knew of the incident this morning, announcement was made following the hearing, that further investigation would be made before a finding could be made as to who gave out this information.

The witnesses were three army officers, three correspondents and an enlisted man.

An entire battalion of soldiers from this cantonment was detailed on Monday to clear the main road from the Ayer railroad station to the camp, a distance of about a mile and a half. While officers directed the work, a detail of military police closed the road to all traffic, and the work was quickly and efficiently done.

The Smilge campaign is well under way here, starting in with the first entertainment at the Liberty Theater. Already there has been an urgent demand for the books, and more than \$200 worth have been disposed of among the men. An audience of 3200 soldiers attended the initial theatrical performance on Monday night, and the applause was most generous, showing that the selection of the opening attraction was wisely made. An orchestra composed of soldiers played between the acts, and the ushers were members of the military police. Sergt. Maj. William A. Flaherty of the Boston regiment is stage manager, and all the stage attaches are soldiers.

Competitive drills have been inaugurated by all the companies of the three hundred and first engineers and several contests are to be held from time to time. On Friday evening the men will contest for the honor of regimental champion, no reward being attached to the winning of the title. Capt. H. S. Porter and Capt. A. L. Shaw will be the judges.

Men of the same organization have received their regimental flag, a handsome banner of crimson silk inscribed with the seal of the United States and the words "301st Regiment, U. S. Engineers," stamped in gold.

The thirty-four companies in the depot brigade have each received a dividend of \$100 from the post exchange.

Finger-print impressions have been taken of all officers of the division, in accordance with general orders which are being carried out at all the army cantonments and national guard camps.

Recruiting Halted

Plans for Filling Ranks of Eighth Regiment Called Off

The campaign for the recruiting of the Eighth Regiment to full war strength has been abruptly halted upon the receipt of a telegram of orders from the War Department. No reasons for this action were given, but it is stated that those already enlisted will be accepted for service. Lieut. J. J. Donovan in charge of the Massachusetts drive upon receiving this information, at once communicated it to the armories in the cities where the recruiting campaign was under way.

Enlistments for the United States Guard, one company of which has been formed in Boston, were also ordered closed in accordance with Washington instructions. Henceforth applicants will be sent to Ft. Slocum, N. Y.

Sixty-five recently enlisted apprentices in the navy who have been at home awaiting orders, are to be forwarded to the naval training station at Newport, R. I., on Thursday, as ordered by the bureau of navigation.

A total of 543 men are now serving in the United States Merchant Marine on the steamers Gov. Dingley and Calvin Austin. Of this number, 14 were accepted on Monday, most of them being Massachusetts and New Hampshire youths.

Capt. Allan M. Thomas of the Royal Flying Corps of the British Army has arrived in Boston to arrange a campaign to secure cadets for his organization. Only British subjects will be accepted, between 18 and 30, and men will be trained for second lieutenants' commissions.

Recruiting for the Jewish unit of the Middlesex Regiment, a military organization composed entirely of Jews, has commenced in Boston, and it is probable that the first Jewish regiment sent to garrison Palestine may consist entirely of New Englanders.

Dr. Joseph Shohan of Boston is assisting the Canadian officers in obtaining recruits, and he stated on Monday that he is confident that within the next few days many Jews will offer their services. Recruits secured up to March 1 will be sent to the headquarters of the Middlesex Regiment in England for training.

Northeastern Headquarters
Col. Daniel J. Carr who has been in charge of the signal corps department at northeastern army headquarters has received information of his appointment to Ft. Sam Houston, San Antonio, Tex., where he will have charge of the signal corps work.

Nearly 1600 men are now enlisted in the officers' training camp at Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla., and of this number many are from New England. Sixteen

companies of 100 men each have been organized, and upon completion of their training they will be assigned to overseas duty or detailed to various other duties in the United States.

Today is the last opportunity for taking out war risk insurance applications, and at the northeastern department headquarters there were many applicants.

On account of the observance of Lincoln's Birthday, many of the offices in the northeastern department were closed.

LAST QUOTA TO LEAVE FEB. 26

According to orders received on Monday by Maj. Roger Wolcott, officer in charge of the draft in Massachusetts, Tuesday, Feb. 26, will be the date for the entrainment of the last 15 per cent of the first selective draft. On that day 287 registrants will leave Boston for Camp Devens, Ayer, by a special train.

It is expected that the entire 15 per cent from all parts of the State and numbering 2000 registrants will be in camp by Feb. 26. Transportation arrangements indicate that the entire quota, including the men from even the most distant points will be at the station by 4 o'clock on the afternoon designated.

Provost Marshal-General Crowder has also forwarded instructions relative to physical examinations, which have been given to local boards.

EDUCATORS TO HOLD CONFERENCE

Problems Growing Out of War-Time Conditions to Be Discussed in Boston This Week

Problems of education growing out of war-time conditions are to occupy the entire attention of school administrators of Massachusetts who are called to a conference in Boston by the State Board of Education for the last three days of this week. While the conference is the fourth annual it is called at this time because of the pressure of certain situations and the necessity for united action along several lines.

The first session, to be held at the State House Thursday morning, will be devoted to a consideration of pressing problems, such as budgets, fuel supply and salaries. Extension of school activities will occupy attention at the afternoon session. This includes continuation schools, vocational guidance, education of the non-English speaking adults, and illiterate minors and household arts instruction.

War demands on school time furnish the general subject for Friday morning at Ford Hall. Release and placement of high school boys for agricultural service, school gardens, the proposed farm survey and agricultural education are special topics under this head. Patriotic education, including athletics, is to be the subject Friday afternoon. Group conferences will follow a dinner at the Bellevue in the evening. College entrance requirements are to be discussed Saturday morning with special attention to what modifications by way of broadening without lowering should be made in them.

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NATION IS URGED TO STAND BY PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Calling on a united nation to uphold the hands of the President in the war, Thomas R. Marshall, Vice-President of the United States, last night stirred 2000 Brooklyn Presbyterians to a high pitch of patriotic fervor. Mr. Marshall devoted much of his address to pointing out that the war could be reconciled with the tenets of Christianity, and time and again he was applauded as he compared the allied purpose with the doctrines of the Nazarene.

The Vice-President spoke in the Central Presbyterian Church in the interest of the National Service Commission of the Presbyterian Church and under the auspices of the Presbytery of Brooklyn and the Presbyterian Union of Brooklyn. William F. Hirsch, president of the union, presided.

TRAFFIC CLUB TO MEET

Topics directly relating to the successful prosecution of the war will be discussed at the seventh annual dinner of the Traffic Club of New England, held at the Copley-Plaza Hotel this evening. Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, U. S. N., chairman of the National Aerial Coast Patrol Commission, will speak on "He who commands the air commands all." George W. Anderson, member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, is to represent William G. McArdoo, Director-General of Railroads, and Congressman Allen T. Treadway from Massachusetts, has war legislation of Congress as his subject. Arthur W. Van Pelt, president of the club, is scheduled to preside.

POULTRY PRODUCTION IS URGED

DURHAM, N. H.—Prof. A. W. Richardson of the poultry department of New Hampshire College, who is carrying on an energetic campaign to speed up poultry production in this State, said today: "In this climate the best time to hatch chicks is in April. They will then come to maturity, if properly fed, at such a time as to begin laying in October, and will continue to lay during the winter months."

MEDFORD HIGH SCHOOL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MEDFORD, Mass.—Mayor Benjamin F. Haines is scheduled to present the diplomas to the 50 members of the senior class of the Medford High School who are to be graduated tomorrow evening in the high school hall. In the class are 35 girls and 15 boys.

BOLSHEVISM AND FUTURE OF RUSSIA

Present Government Certain to Fall, Says Close Observer—National Development Will Be Greatly Delayed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Among Russian officials here who are still loyal to the original provisional regime that was established for a brief period following the revolution there is a pronounced disposition to regard the rule of the Bolsheviks with deep concern for the effect that will be produced on the future of Russia.

They have no hesitancy in saying that the development of order in Russia has been set back many years and that at the moment only terrorism prevails throughout the country. Bolshevism, they declare, is responsible for the war at this moment, as without the interference of this so-called political party the war would now be over and Germany and her allies vanquished.

A Russian official who is conversant with every phase of the situation in Russia has made the following statement to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor:

"William H. Thompson, who has lately returned to this country from Russia, where he has spent several months in the capacity of chief of the American Red Cross Mission, has declared everywhere, in the press and in public meetings, his sympathy for the Bolsheviks. More than that, he has proved his sympathy by donating \$1,000,000 to this so-called political party. There is no doubt that even a very rich man would not easily spend such an important sum out of his private means—for assuredly this sum cannot have been taken out of the funds of the Red Cross—unless he approves very strongly and sincerely the aims of the people who benefit by his generosity."

"I must confess I was overwhelmed by this act and the intenseness of Mr. Thompson's feelings toward a country which unfortunately does not at present belong any more to the family of the Allies, and toward a political party which since the beginning has manifested so much good will and friendship to the enemies of the Allies."

"I was glad to find the clew to the riddle in the articles published lately by several papers. As Mr. Thompson explains, he feels confident that the Bolshevik doctrine is likely to spread rapidly in the Central Empires, will democratize their populations and will thus kill the feeling of patriotism and solidarity of all classes which constitutes the strength of these countries. There is no doubt that this ultimate aim will be heartily welcomed by all the Allies. We all wish to Germany and her friends all kinds of misfortunes as a punishment for having caused and conducted with all foul means this horrible war. Even the doctrine of the Bolshevik does not seem, under these circumstances, a too heavy punishment. It is not much worse than inoculating diseases in horses, as the Germans did in Rumania."

"It does not seem to me very likely that such a healthy people as the Germans will easily catch the plague of Bolshevism. But if it does, we could heartily rejoice together with Mr. Thompson and the other supporters of the Allied political creed."

"There is only one point which I desire to emphasize, as it seems to have entirely escaped the attention of our friends, namely, that the corruption of Germany through Bolshevism will be bought at the price of Russia's welfare and happiness for many, many years. I do not know if this price will be considered too high by outsiders, and I scarcely can judge myself, since I belong to the number of victims who are being sacrificed. I only wish it to be understood that whoever sympathizes with and helps the Bolsheviks in Russia in order to reach through them the enemies of the Allies makes the whole of Russia pay the price of this policy."

"There is, however, another danger lurking in the dark. The future may show that the German people do not catch the disease of Bolshevism while the Allies themselves may not be proof against it. When a plague is spread abroad, it is difficult to localize it or direct it in the desired channels. The danger is even greater because by many people, especially in America, it is not understood. As a matter of fact Bolshevism is a ferocious wolf which presents itself clad in the lambskin of democracy and liberty."

"I know that most people who sincerely advocate the propaganda of Bolshevism in Russia and Germany do not understand as I do the importance and influence of the doctrines upon the political structure of the countries affected by it. They believe it to be the annihilation of autocracy, militarism and aristocracy, and the foundation of liberty, equality and justice. They are mistaken. The Bolsheviks have respected no one of these elemental ideas of political freedom. They admit them only so long as they benefit them personally and apply to their adversaries all the means of terrorism invented by despotism."

"The ideal of Bolshevism is the Utopian communism of prehistoric times. Its realization, if possible, would mean the return to the most primitive state of human society. But they do not even try or mean to realize their officially professed ideals. They simply are endeavoring to substitute themselves in the places of the possessing and ruling classes whom they deprive of their privileged position, and they are doing that by using the same methods that were considered the drawbacks of the old regime and the cause of its fall."

"Such a Government cannot last. It is doomed to fall as soon as the reaction sets in, and it will disappear

entirely. The only lasting result of this political experiment will be the loss of many thousands of lives, the destruction of countless historical treasures and national riches, the stoppage of the national development for many years, and the enrichment of some private galleries by works of art stolen by the mob in the imperial palaces and bought by unscrupulous collectors."

STATE CONVENTION BILL IS ADVANCED

Massachusetts House Orders to Third Reading the Measure to Abolish Direct Nominations for Four Officials

Without debate the Massachusetts House ordered to a third reading on Monday afternoon the bill to return to the old practice of nominating candidates for state secretary, treasurer, auditor and attorney-general in state convention. The measure was advanced on a vote of 86 to 28. Mr. Bartlett of North Attleboro failing to obtain a roll call.

Favorable report was received in the House from the Committee on Federal Relations on resolutions urging Congress to pass legislation for the drafting of aliens for the military or naval service of the United States.

The Committee on Administration and Commissions reported leave to withdraw on the petition for an investigation of the bureau of war records in the Adjutant-General's Department, and for the discontinuance of compilation of records of Massachusetts soldiers and sailors in the war of the rebellion.

The Senate, under suspension of the rules, concurred with the House in admitting the petition of Maj. Henry L. Higginson to permit Sunday ball games for soldiers and sailors. The measure has been referred to the Committee on Legal Affairs.

The Ways and Means Committee reported in the Senate a bill authorizing the Norfolk County Commissioners to sell land in Randolph and use the proceeds for the establishment of a hospital.

The Senate gave first readings to resolves directing investigations for the protection of the banks of Mystic Lake in Medford, Arlington and Winchester, and for the protection of the banks of the lower Mystic Lake in Arlington. Adverse reports were received from the Committee on Metropolitan Affairs, but the measures were taken from the table and advanced.

MERCHANT MARINE RECRUITS SOUGHT

Recruiting men for training to become crew members of the new American Merchant Marine has been given impetus by a special campaign launched in Maine, from the national headquarters of the United States Shipping Board's recruiting service at Boston. The methods were extended to New Hampshire today, with a view toward increasing the number of apprentices on the training ships at East Boston. Henry Howard, director of recruiting for the Shipping Board, sent the following telegram to Gov. Henry W. Keyes of New Hampshire today:

"An announcement by Your Excellency that the United States Shipping Board Recruiting Service is seeking 50,000 young men to train for the new Merchant Marine will aid in the present work of this service in selection of superior material for filling the complements of its squadron of training ships based at Boston. We believe that New Hampshire, whose chief seaport produced some of our earliest warships and fastest clippers, should share generously in the present broadened phase of our national seagoing life. Applicants for training may apply to any of the 67 enrolling stations in New Hampshire or send their names to me."

COLLEGE GIRLS TO WORK ON FARMS

MEDFORD, Mass.—President Bumpus of Tufts College on Monday announced a course in practical farming for the girls of Jackson College to be taught by Prof. Fred D. Lambert. The announcement was followed by a talk by Miss Mabel Turner of the American Women's National Farmers Association.

Miss Turner told the girls of a plan that is being carried out in all the women's colleges whereby 25 girls are asked to volunteer for a summer's farm work. The girls will be sent to some Massachusetts farming center where they will be quartered with a matron and cook in tents.

MAYNARD RECOUNT ON LICENSE IS ASKED

MAYNARD, Mass.—Prohibition leaders will at once petition the town authorities for a recount of the 885 votes cast at the town meeting on Monday, when it was declared that the town had changed from dry to wet by a majority of three votes, the result being, No 441, Yes 444, compared with the vote in 1917 of No 487, Yes 445.

The town has been changing its attitude on the license question every year for five years. It favored license in 1914, changed back to no-license in 1915, voted for the saloons in 1916, and against them in 1917.

SOCIALIST PARTY AND THE BOLSHEVIKI

M. Thomas Sheds Further Light on Question Raised by the Socialists' Application for Passports to Petrograd

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—It is now realized that the matter of the application by the Socialists for passports to Petrograd for the purpose of appealing to the Bolsheviks to save themselves from the desperate situation into which they had plunged, and the decisive reply of M. Clemenceau—couched, however, in no unkindly terms—was possessed of more importance and significance than may have appeared on the surface at the first glance, and this view has been gradually enhanced. Most of the newspapers, in making further references to the subject, though still occasionally implying that the Socialists are plying their own party considerations before everything else, give them credit for a certain sincerity and real patriotism in this matter, and it is occasionally admitted that there may be force in their ideas in the circumstances as they stand upon the subject that M. Albert Thomas thought fit to make in advance of the anticipated debate in the Chamber, and embracing some important information is peculiarly interesting.

M. Thomas, after implying that people of all parties had been asking themselves, evidently with some uneasiness, if there was not, after all, something right about the attitude of the Socialists, inquired if he might dare to say that he had formed the impression during the interview of the Socialist deputation with M. Clemenceau, that the heart of the Premier was not quite closed to such sentiments as that the French Socialists might have hindered or delayed the separate peace with which the Bolsheviks menaced the Allies. His main object in coming to this decision, he implied, was to decide whether the French public opinion is so badly informed as not to discern clearly the line of action that the Socialist delegates would be instructed to follow when in Russia. The clear intention was to say clearly and loudly to France for what object and what policy the delegates had gone to Russia. The country would not be deceived in the matter. What, as a matter of fact, M. Thomas asks, has been proposed and what determined upon in the discussions of our permanent administrative committee? It is this, that the French Socialists consider, as Socialists and as Frenchmen, that a separate peace between Russia and Germany would be an evil both for the cause of socialism and for that of France, and because, more than ever, according to their view—the Socialist view—these two causes are blended in one. The idea of a separate peace is practically a German enterprise directed against Russia. It is practically the reestablishment of order by militarism; in any case, it is economic colonialism. It is, as we repeatedly reminded the Soviets of Petrograd, Moscow and other towns in May and June, the bankruptcy of the revolution, and perhaps an era of reaction for European democracy. Above all, pressing and in spite of suggestions on the part of the Austro-Germans of Brest-Litovsk, it stands for the impossibility of bringing about the triumph of a durable, just and democratic peace, as to which the American Republic, the Russian revolution and the western democracies thought that they were in perfect agreement.

The French Socialists wished to go and say to the Russian Socialists—to all of them—"We, as Socialists, are against a separate peace. And you also, our Russian comrades, can only, like ourselves, stand for a general peace, established according to the ideas of the liberty of the peoples and of international justice. Any other peace is anti-Socialist." And he did not wish to disregard any aspect of the problem or any of its difficulties. There are French Socialists who believe that this "paix du droit" could only be achieved after a new military effort. There are others who consider it possible to seek at once for means to achieve it in more intense and more audacious diplomatic action. But at this moment it does not matter. Everybody, the majority and the minority, is equally convinced that an effort and a desperate one must be made to prevent a separate peace. Everybody will bring the same ardor to the task of demonstrating to the Russians that the German peace can only be the negation of a just peace. "It may be," says M. Thomas, at the conclusion of his fervent argument, "that he had given us. First, the situation at Petrograd was too disturbed for the intervention of French Socialists to be of any value. Secondly, French opinion in the matter, at the front as well as at the rear, would be disturbed. Many people would not fail to intimate that through the medium of these Socialists, who had been permitted to depart, the Government would take part in pourparlers in favor of peace. Thirdly, such a decision ought to be taken in association with the Allies, and it did not appear that the views of the allied governments had changed since the old scheme for a Stockholm conference had been considered. Those were M. Clemenceau's reasons. Let us look at the question of the agreement of the Allies to our proposal. The Italian Government would certainly be little favorable to the scheme. But the English Government has often exhibited a somewhat greater breadth of view in regard to similar matters. Let it be consulted. I should be very much astonished if its reply were unfavorable."

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"After the interview," M. Thomas continues, "the Premier had to draw up a summary for the public of the

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ment, which is declared in many quarters to be the most effective stimulus to a case put forward by the Socialists since the war began. "It may be, and it is even probable that Lenin, Trotsky, and some of the Bolshevik theorists would receive our representatives—or at least some of them—as the 'paladins of western imperialism.' We have known such things. Certain delicate articles in the Pravda not long ago pictured me as the agent of western bankers or as a frequenter of Rasputinian salons! Very well! Such are the compliments of the time. But letters from Petrograd show us that in view of the 'Constituent Assembly which will have to be called, in view of the revolutionary organizations, the Bolshevik negotiators cannot completely abandon the ideals upheld for some months by the Russian revolution and by western socialism. Some French delegates, known to them, whom they cannot suspect of imperialism but who will forcibly declare the agreement of all western democracies to defend public liberty against German autocracy, will be able, without doubt, to exercise an effective influence. That is what we have proposed. We have proposed it with the idea of serving France as well as democracy. We have proposed it, after having weighed all the difficulties, all the risks, and all the dangers which might arise

PROFIT FIXING FOR COAL IS ADVOCATED

Jobber Who Has Spent Ten Years in the Pennsylvania Fields Says That Price Fixing Is Curtailing Production

Profit fixing instead of price fixing as the best way to increase coal production and to remedy the fuel situation is advocated by C. P. Anderson of Boston, a coal jobber who has spent 10 years in the coal fields of Pennsylvania. "The main problem is to get the coal out of the ground. When it is mined it will be transported sometime and the car shortage could be greatly remedied by diverting the box cars carrying perishables from the South and West, to the mine fields and letting them be loaded for coal to keep the fires in New England burning," he explained.

In talking over the fuel situation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Anderson said: "The trouble started when a fix on price per ton was set by the Fuel Administration for bituminous coal. The immediate effect of this was to curtail production in all fields about 3,000,000 tons during the first month and the entire doing away of the wagon loaded coal. At that time I called the attention of the Fuel Administration to the fact that fixing the price of coal with no sliding scale of values was like saying that all shoes must sell at \$2 a pair no matter how much it cost to produce them or how much value they would be to the wearer. Subsequently the price, as it stands today, was fixed at \$2.45 a ton at the mines.

"At present there are hundreds of cars leaving the coal mines empty. These are the box cars which bring supplies to the mines in the farming centers. Formerly the farmers in these regions would dig coal at some near-by hillside, haul it to the village and sell it after loading it on the box cars. With this arrangement hundreds of tons of this 'wagon-loaded' coal which are not mined today were given to the public. When the Fuel Administration ruled that the hauling price for bringing the coal several miles in the country to the railroads could be but 75 cents a ton, it practically put an end to the distribution of this coal. Prior to this ruling we were hauling about 15 carloads of 'wagon-loaded' coal a day, but have been unable to secure any since then.

"Under my recommendation of profit fixing, I do not believe that the total cost to the mined coal would be greater than it is now, but I do believe that much larger quantities would be mined. A profit of 50 cents a ton would mean smaller earnings for the larger mines, but it is really more than the average earnings in the past decade. In the smaller mines it might be impossible to dig the coal for \$2.45 a ton, but if the profit were fixed at 50 cents a ton, coal at \$4 from them would be fairer than to allow the large fellows to produce continually and to close up the small mines with a fixed price. It costs more to mine some coal than others and it would be a good idea to have the Geologic Survey determine the fuel value of the product and let this have some bearing on the price.

"There are two kinds of coal which the Government has not regulated. And these, bituminous smithings and anthracite screenings, are available at most any time and I have no trouble in securing them, although at a high price."

COAL - CARRYING VESSEL LAUNCHED

Built for the coal-carrying trade, but commandeered by the United States Government while under construction, the steamer Sewalls Point was launched at Camden, N. J., today, according to advices received here. The vessel was built for the Darrow Mann Company of Boston, and is likely to be assigned by federal authority to the New England coal trade during the coal shortage, in the opinion of Boston shipping interests. The vessel has capacity for 9000 tons, is 368.6 feet long, 55.2 feet beam, 30.5 feet depth of hold, with net tonnage of 2354 and gross tonnage of 5266.

Three other steamers of the same type and size as the Sewalls Point are nearing completion for the same company, but like other vessels under construction have been commandeered by the Government. The Fairmount, recently launched for the Coastwise Transportation Company of Boston, is nearly ready for sea.

WORCESTER COUNCIL PLANS GAS INQUIRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. WORCESTER, Mass.—A thorough investigation of the claims of the Worcester Gas Light Company for its proposed raise in price of 29 cents a thousand feet, is provided for in a resolution introduced and passed by the City Council, Monday night. The council went on record as in favor of full support of Mayor Holmes in making any of the results of the investigation clear to the public.

CITIZEN LITVINOFF ISSUES STATEMENT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. LONDON, England (Tuesday).—Citizen Litvinoff, the London Bolshevik representative, in a statement dealing with documents recently published in the Petit Parisien says the charges are the same as those made in July last and would implicate nearly all the prominent Bolshevik leaders like Kameneff and Trotsky, who were even

arrested by the Kerensky Government, but released for lack of sufficient evidence. Mr. Litvinoff says the same campaign is now being revived by Messrs. Kerensky and Milukoff's agents abroad in collaboration with dismissed former Tsar's officials.

Mr. Litvinoff also declares that the German Government may have a hand in the campaign, being terrified by the infection of the revolution in Germany and desiring to wreck the present Russian Government. Mr. Litvinoff also refutes the allegation that Messrs. Lenin, Kameneff, Zinovieff and Trotsky were among those who were to receive in Russia unlimited sums of money for a pacifist propaganda in Russia. He says the people referred to were not in Russia on the dates when they were alleged to be there.

BEVERLY HEALTH BILL IS PROTESTED

Citizen at Legislative Hearing Says Plan Would Add \$3500 Salaries Without Much Benefit

Opposing a bill to create a department of health for the city of Beverly, Lewis S. Smith of that city told the Public Health Committee of the Legislature today that the proposed plan would cost the taxpayers \$3500 more annually for salaries, and he contended, without any material benefit to the citizens. He said the Mayor and aldermen now have authority to appoint a health officer and that such an office would be less subject to politics than the proposed office of commissioner of health, and municipal health council.

If the Legislature is to enact such legislation Mr. Smith urged that it be put to a referendum. He claimed that if the citizens knew this bill was before the Legislature they would loudly protest its passage, expressing his belief that the citizens do not want it. Mayor James McPherson, representing the city government, favored the bill, which was advocated also by Representative Lane of Beverly. The latter stated that the plan had the endorsement of the medical fraternity and believed it would result in improved health. It developed that the present members of the Board of Health are paid \$100 a year for part-time service, and that the bill would augment these salaries by probably, \$3500, the salary for the health commissioner of the city.

CONTROVERSY OVER TRANSFER OF SHERIFF

A controversy over the transfer of one of the deputy sheriffs from a job upon which he was not obliged to work hard to another one that lengthened his hours and added to his responsibilities, was disclosed in connection with a hearing before the Committee on Judiciary today on a petition of Robert M. Bowden that acts of the chief deputy sheriff in Suffolk County be made subject to the approval of the court.

Michael J. Sughrue appeared in favor and admitted that the bill was filed as the result of the dissatisfaction of a Suffolk County deputy sheriff. Sheriff John A. Kelher and Chief Deputy William J. Leonard opposed. Sheriff Kelher read a letter from Chief Justice John A. Alden to the effect that there is no need of the proposed legislation. A. L. Goodwin of the Boston Bar Association said that the organization favored the general idea, but did not want to appear as a supporter of the motive behind the bill.

Deputy Leonard assured the committee that if the bill should be passed the discipline of the department would be seriously interfered with.

NO LEGISLATION THIS SESSION ON REPORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau.

TORONTO, Ont.—The Ontario Government will not pass legislation this session upon the report of Mr. Justice Hodgins, advocating far-reaching changes in the regulations of medical practice, as the Hon. L. B. Lucas, Attorney-General and the Government think the parties affected should have an opportunity of perusing the report and also the government bill which will be based upon it before any measure is enacted. The report contains 700 pages, and some of the recommendations are exceedingly drastic. The report is now in the hands of the King's printers and it will be some weeks before the complete copies will be before the public.

MR. DANIELS' DRY PROTEST UNHEEDED PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Dry for three years, President Judge Harman and Associate Judge Rhodes of Columbia County have granted eight licenses in Berwick and hold two others under advisement, according to a dispatch from the Bloomsburg Public Ledger. Associate Judge Sloan was against all licenses in the county.

The court, in the Berwick cases, declined to be governed by remonstrances signed by more than 2000 persons, and by the letter sent by Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, urging that Berwick be kept dry because of the proximity of the American car plant and the great amount of work under way there by its 6000 employees.

RATIFICATION IS URGED

Ratification of the national prohibition amendment by the State of Massachusetts is favored by the Associated Charities of Boston, according to a vote of their board of directors announced today.

RECEIPTS OF POOR COAL INVESTIGATED

Fuel Administrator Storrow Says Shipment of Screenings at This Time Seems to Him to Be a Waste of Cars

An investigation is being made by James J. Storrow, New England Fuel Administrator, to determine how much of the product called coal "screenings" has been shipped into New England during the coal stringency, and a similar inquiry is to be asked of the United States Fuel Administration. Mr. Storrow made this announcement today, when he said that he was gathering statistics as to how much of this almost useless kind of coal has been received in his district.

Announcements from the Boston Fuel Committee that cars are being used to ship into New England a large quantity of this coal of a value that is practically worthless added impetus to the investigation.

"As a broad problem, I don't think it should be shipped," said Mr. Storrow, "during a car shortage. One car of anthracite may be worth all the way from two to 10 cars of screenings, according to the grade."

Mr. Storrow was careful to point out, however, that the matter of the shipment of screenings is something that should be handled by Washington and universally applied.

"It wouldn't save cars if we stopped the shipment of screenings to New England, and these same cars were diverted elsewhere," said Mr. Storrow. "We would merely lose what small fuel value is contained in this grade of coal."

James B. Noyes, chairman of the committee A of the Boston Fuel Committee, commenting on the quality of \$55 tons of screenings received at Boston today, said: "It is an outrage that they are shipping us this poor grade of coal. They call it 'screenings,' but it consists largely of dust, ashes, clay and slate. It was almost considered to be refuse. This has been going on some time."

Rail movements reported Monday are the best in several weeks, with a total of 1009 cars moved in from the gateways. The next best in a fortnight was less than 900 cars. New England should get an average at this time of year of about 1000 cars, Mr. Storrow said.

The question of advancing the college spring vacations is still unsettled, pending the uncertainty of the coal situation as affecting other New England activities. Mr. Storrow this morning, however, answered a request for coal from Harvard University and he has also taken steps, he said, to relieve the situation at Mount Holyoke College.

Representatives of New England textile interests conferred on the general situation as it affects them, this afternoon, with Mr. Storrow, at the State House.

Closing Change Protested

Opposition to the plan to suspend the heatless Monday program in all the states where it is now in force, except in the New England States, was expressed by James J. Storrow, New England Fuel Administrator, in a telegram to Dr. Harry A. Garfield, United States Fuel Administrator, in which Mr. Storrow claimed that such a proposition would be discrimination against his district. He replied on Monday to a communication from Dr. Garfield, asking his opinion regarding the plan.

"I replied that I felt that those states that lie between us and our source of coal supply should stand or fall with us," said Mr. Storrow. "That is, I feel that if the crisis that caused the institution of the Monday holidays in these states is now passed, they should continue their holidays and devote days when business is at a standstill to shoving coal through our factories and munition plants, if we must continue the holidays to combat our extreme shortage."

Mr. Storrow said that as New England Fuel Administrator he would be interested in continuing the heatless Mondays in New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware and New Jersey, as it is from and through these states that New England obtains the greater part of its coal supply.

Boston School Schedule

Pending the arrival and delivery of the promised coal schools are opening and schools are closing, according to their supply of fuel. The Bigelow School remained closed yesterday and the Longfellow opened its doors. Sessions of the upper three classes of the Roxbury High begin tomorrow at 1 o'clock at the West Roxbury High School in Jamaica Plain. Teachers will meet at their Roxbury buildings at 9 and pupils will be admitted for their books at 9:15.

All pupils of the Lewis School buildings reported at the Lewis School this morning for regular sessions.

Children of the Elliot and Christopher Columbus schools report at their schools on Wednesday morning at 8:45 o'clock.

All children of the Savin Hill School have afternoon sessions in the J. L. Motley School.

Schools in Homes Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Since all the public school buildings have been closed because of lack of coal, holding of sessions at hotels, clubhouses, public buildings and private homes is advocated by the Rev. Newton M. Hall, a member of the school committee, as a means of continuing education of pupils. As yet no definite attitude has been taken by city authorities. He says "It remains for the citizens to decide whether they wish to see the edu-

cational system of Springfield demoralized, and temporarily abandoned, or whether they wish to 'carry on' under the best conditions obtainable. The school authorities could not commandeer buildings and homes for this purpose. They should be freely offered by citizens who are keenly aware of the supreme importance of the situation."

MAYOR OPPOSES \$400,000 LOAN

Boston Executive Says He Proposes to Abandon the Practice of Borrowing Large Sum Every Year for River Project

Mayor Peters proposes to have Boston abandon the practice of borrowing \$400,000 every year for installation and maintenance of a separate sewer construction within the drainage area of the Charles River basin. The Mayor made it plain that he believed that this annual expenditure of borrowed money should cease for some time at least. He said that it had been called to his attention that it furnished means for "padding" the payrolls and carrying on them "students," so-called, or men who really do little for their salaries and are political retainers.

The Mayor said that he expected his tax limit bill, whereby the city can expend \$3 more per thousand in 1918, \$2 in 1919 and \$1 in 1920, will provide about \$1,500,000 the first year for the streets, \$1,000,000 the second and less than that amount the third year out of the taxes. He said that he did not think the city could do much paying for a year at least.

He proposes to appoint a commission of experts to make a careful and comprehensive study of the situation, as he explained in his talk to the council on Monday. He said that materials and labor are both so high now that nothing will be lost by making a careful, intelligent start.

The Mayor issued the following statement regarding the proposed abolition of the annual \$400,000 loan for the separate system of draining: "The Law Department, in accordance with instructions from me, has opposed the passage this year by the Legislature of the loan for \$400,000 which the city has been compelled every year to borrow for the past ten years. This loan has been used for separate sewer construction within the drainage area of the Charles River Basin, and under the terms of the bill this year it was to operate from 1918 to 1923, inclusive.

"A considerable part of this loan has been used year after year to pay salaries. An enormous amount of unnecessary work has been done under the loan, and considerable portions of the loan have, I believe, been devoted to purposes which were not within the purposes of the act.

"The financial condition of the city certainly does not warrant the borrowing of this huge amount of money. Its discontinuance does not mean a discontinuance of the construction of proper separate sewerage works within the Charles River Basin. It does mean that an effort will be made to have the work done very much more carefully than in the past, and in a very much more economical manner."

CORPORATIONS' WAR CONTRIBUTIONS URGED

Addison L. Green of Holyoke and Representative Michael Slotnick of Holyoke appeared before the Legislative Committee on Mercantile Affairs today for the bill to enable corporations to contribute from their profits to war charities. There was no opposition. Mr. Green said that he believed companies should be allowed to contribute as much as 5 per cent of their net profits.

Nobody appeared for House Bill 993 to remove certain restrictions concerning the construction of buildings, but Carl Stuetel of the Boston Board of Appeals, William Sayward of the Master Builders Association, and others appeared in opposition. Mr. Sayward, Senator Wilson and Chief Engineer Dean appeared in opposition to the annual bill of the State Branch of the American Federation of Labor, seeking the appointment of a deputy masonry inspector for the State.

BOND REGULATION BILL IS OPPOSED

Opposition from power producers to the bill of the Massachusetts Gas and Electric Light Commission seeking power to regulate the issue of coupon bonds and notes by gas, lighting and power companies, developed today before the legislative Committee on Public Lighting along lines similar to the identical reason for which the bill was introduced. The commission asked the restricting authority partly as a war measure. The companies objected to the restriction because, it was said, of the necessity in these days of being able to issue notes on extremely short notice, to take advantage of a good market.

Employees of the Bliss plant testified for the defense, declaring that Hennig had never made remarks disloyal to the Government and that he had rejected hundreds of parts that had come to his department defective. One witness testified that Hennig bought a large American flag and hung it in his department. He also urged employees under him to buy Liberty bonds, one witness said.

COMMITTEE FAVORS SOLDIERS' BILLS

The legislative Committee on Military Affairs this afternoon voted finally to favorably report the so-called "bonus" and "soldiers' dependents' bills.

The committee has increased the

NAVAL OFFICER URGES PROHIBITION

Captain Beach of Newport Torpedo Station Says No Act Has Done More to Strengthen Navy Than Liquor Abolition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Capt. Edward L. Beach, United States Navy, in charge of the Newport torpedo station, advocated national prohibition at a meeting of the Union Ministers Association here Monday, after explaining how prohibition had increased the effectiveness of the navy.

"Secretary Daniels had means of knowing that the greatest single curse in the navy was liquor," he said. "There were naval prisons filled with young men, sent there by liquor. At this time the navy's strength was about 50,000 men, and about 1000 of these were detailed as guards for these naval prisoners, most of them sent to these prisons, either directly by liquor or as the immediate results of liquor. There was an alarming number of courts-martial of officers, because of the use of liquor; all of these facts are on official record.

"I believe that there has been no act ever accomplished in the history of the navy that has done so much for the strength of it as the abolishing of liquor in the navy, not that all officers and enlisted men have stopped drinking, but thousands of them have, and there exists today throughout the navy a strong influence against the use of alcoholic beverage.

"I believe that the tremendous powers managed in the navy require that all concerned in such management should, at all times, afloat and ashore, be absolutely free from liquor. "I am particularly anxious to see the saloons in Newport all close up, because liquor has possibilities that I am not certain of being able to guard against.

"One can easily understand that, in addition to the general inefficiency that would come to officers, enlisted men and civilian employees, because of the use of liquor, that a sentry befuddled with liquor would not be of much service, either in detecting and arresting a spy or in putting out a fire. It is quite certain that the Emperor William of Germany would be glad to furnish free of cost, all the liquor anybody would want to drink at the torpedo station.

"As long as there is a torpedo station with explosives in the harbor of the city of Newport, so long will the presence of liquor be a positive menace to the interests of the United States, to the people of Newport, and to the surrounding country. And yet, if all these saloons were closed up, liquor would still come in, by hook or crook, because no law has ever yet been passed in the United States that has effectively and efficiently controlled the sale of liquor.

"So, let us think nationally and act individually, and let each one of us exert every ounce of power and strength and influence that we possess to induce the Legislature of every State in the Union to vote for the amendment for nation-wide prohibition."

EVIDENCE IN HENNING CASE

Employees of Bliss Plant Testify That Defendant Never Made Disloyal Remarks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At the trial of Paul Hennig in the United States District Court in Brooklyn on a charge of treason, Hugo R. Pausin, superintendent of a building of the E. W. Bliss Company, the building in which Hennig's department was located, testified yesterday that defects found in the parts of gyroscopes were only minor ones which would be overcome by adjustment devices.

Mr. Pausin told of the complaint of Lieut. Francis Leo Shea, in charge of the government inspection room at the Bliss plant, that the work of Hennig's department was unsatisfactory. Mr. Pausin testified that he wanted to discharge Hennig, but that Lieut. Shea suggested that he be retained until certain matters could be investigated.

Employees of the Bliss plant testified for the defense, declaring that Hennig had never made remarks disloyal to the Government and that he had rejected hundreds of parts that had come to his department defective. One witness testified that Hennig bought a large American flag and hung it in his department. He also urged employees under him to buy Liberty bonds, one witness said.

The legislative Committee on Military Affairs this afternoon voted finally to favorably report the so-called "bonus" and "soldiers' dependents' bills.

GLASGOW SERVICE TO STOP

Service of the Allan Line from Boston to Glasgow will be stopped after May 1, according to a notice from the line today. This company has operated boats to Boston for 25 years. Two years ago the Canadian Pacific Railroad secured control of the line.

NEW YORK POULTRY PRICES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Poultry wholesalers and receivers of New York have announced the receipt of a United States Food Administration order fixing maximum prices for this city and vicinity as follows: Thirty-six cents for fowls, 35 cents for chickens and young roosters, 27 cents for old roosters and 35 cents for turkeys, ducks and geese.

LORD READING HEARS ADDRESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Lord Reading, plenipotentiary extraordinary from Great Britain to the United States, who arrived here on Sunday, was on the floor of the House on Monday and heard the president's address.

BOY LABOR FOR FARMS PROPOSED

Representative of United States Department of Labor Tells National Canners of Plans for Utilizing 5,000,000 Youths

How the United States expects its boys between 15 and 21 to supply much of the labor to raise the great crops needed to win the war, was explained at the opening session of the convention of the National Canners Association in Boston, on Monday, by C. B. Fritzsche, on behalf of the United States Department of Labor.

Something of the size of their task was outlined to the canners at the session of the tomato section this morning by Col. William R. Grove of the quartermasters corps, U. S. A., Washington. He said that 6,750,000 pounds of food must be supplied each day for the army of 1,500,000 men which is available. One item is 130,000 cans of tomatoes.

Much of the discussion had to do with the problem of getting the products to put up. Last year, it was said, many growers jumped their contracts for higher prices in the open market. President Burden assured them that this year the Food Administration would try to smooth out their difficulties.

Mr. Fritzsche in his address on Monday said the limiting element in the country's war preparations is the supply of labor, and consequently the Department of Labor had decided to turn to the boys old enough to be unaffected by the child labor laws, and young enough to escape the draft. There are about 5,000,000 of these in the United States, he said; 2,000,000 normally attend school in the winter, and are available for this purpose in the summer "and," he added, "we propose to use every one of these boys to help in farm production."

The boys, he said, will either live with the farmers or will be cared for in camps. As an evidence of the need of labor generally, he said that while Germany has about 80,000 expert acetylene gas welders, the United States has 400, in addition to 5000 who have welded but are not expert. And presently it will need 50,000. To supply them, he said, it is going to take men wherever it can get them and train them by means of an intensive course in welding. "It's not a question," he said, "can such a man make good?—he's got to make good. And it's the same with the boys. They've got to make good."

One duty of the canners of the country, he said, is to overcome whatever skepticism the farmers may have concerning the plan, and convince them that they should make application for some of this boy labor to the men who are organizing it in the various states; then take the boys in and make good farmers out of them—that they could not be said to be doing their full share if they allow any of their land to lie idle on the ground that they can't get help, when this great supply is to be had for the asking. "Go back and get busy," he told the canners.

The work of organizing the boys is being handled by the United States Boys' Working Reserve of the Department of Labor, and already is being pressed actively in 31 states. Indiana has about 7000 boys enrolled.

HACKNEY STAND BILL OPPOSED

A large crowd was before the legislative Committee on Legal Affairs today on the bill to regulate the establishment of hackney stands in Boston. Representative Dunkle introduced Daniel C. Lane as the supporter of the bill for better regulation of the drivers, but most of the time was taken by the opposition which was numerously represented.

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CHILDREN LOVE THAT "HOT-ROASTED-PEANUT" FLAVOR OF BEECH-NUT PEANUT BUTTER. IT'S THEIR FAVORITE FOR SANDWICHES.

And housewives are constantly finding new delicious uses for it in the daily menu.

It's economical. And the rich peanut oil in Beech-Nut means a saving of valuable animal fats.

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Beech-Nut Peanut Butter

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Write for the New Free Booklet, "A Hundred and One Recipes with Beech-Nut Peanut Butter."



APPEAL ON SHIPBUILDING :: THE RAILROAD BILL CRITICIZED

RAILWAYS SAID TO BE EVADING LAW

Charge Made by Labor Leader
Shea That Men Are Reclassified So as Not to Come Under Eight-Hour Provision

WASHINGTON, D. C.—At Monday's hearing of the Railroad Wage Commission, charges by representatives of other brotherhoods that the railroad managements have evaded or sought to discredit the operation of the eight-hour law were supplemented by statements of Timothy Shea, acting president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Engineers and Hostlers.

"We want time and a half for overtime computed on a minute basis," Mr. Shea said. "I think I can say that if this penalty is imposed, very little overtime will be paid, for the managements will readjust the working shifts to eliminate it."

Mr. Shea asserted that many roads had returned to the eight and nine-hour basis, and that in the case of hostlers, some roads had undertaken to reclassify them so that they would not come under the eight-hour law. He cited particularly the Atchafalaya, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, where he said hostlers were performing their old tasks under a new name, working 12 hours at the old rates.

The report of the commission, headed by Major-General Goethals, which investigated the workings of the eight-hour law in accordance with the act of Congress, was declared by Mr. Shea to be filled in part with forecasts of what the railroads believed would be the cost of the law, rather than the actual expense of operation.

"The roads have sought to make the application of the law as expensive as possible for two reasons," he said, "First, they wanted to discourage any suggestions for time and a half overtime, and second, they wanted, whatever the cost of the new basic day, to have the bill paid by the public, instead of the roads."

"They succeeded in having incorporated in the commission's report statements that originally were prepared for presentation as partisan evidence."

Increases in pay asked by Mr. Shea for members of his brotherhood amounted to 10 per cent, generally, with a minimum wage of \$3.50 a day.

The possibility of basing the pay of firemen on the coal used, with a view to saving fuel, elicited numerous questions from Secretary Lane, chairman of the commission, and the frank hostility of the union leader to any such system.

SHIPWORKERS GO ON STRIKE; MANY MEN ENROLLING

(Continued from page one)

standardization of all the operations of steel shipyards.

Craftsmen Answer Call

Drive for Skilled Workmen Showing Results in Greater Boston

Skilled workmen throughout Greater Boston are enrolling in the United States Public Service Reserve for shipbuilding today, following the opening of the drive for craftsmen launched at a meeting in Faneuil Hall, Monday, when speakers urged immediate response to the call for help in building ships as the best way to back up "the boy at the front." Mayor Peters explained the necessity of speedy action in shipbuilding and concluded:

"The enrollment of 8000 men in Boston for building Victory ships will be the best message that can be sent to our men in the trenches; it will be the finest kind of inspiration to the 1,500,000 of young men that are going over seas this year. It will show the men in our army and in our navy that we who labor are ready to aid them with all our might."

"To the ship worker there is this wonderful chance to do his share in the continuance of this great war for freedom, to help the unfortunate people of Europe who look to America as the brightest hope for democracy and national honor."

A partnership between capital and labor as the best way to achieve speed in shipbuilding was urged by Henry B. Endicott, executive manager of the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee, who said, "We are going to build ships, but we must show more speed than heretofore. It's up to us. We have the chance now, and we must take it before it is too late." Edward F. McGrady, president of the Boston Central Labor Union, said that the best answer to the call for volunteers in the shipyards was given at a meeting of the union in Wells Memorial Hall, Sunday, when representatives of the unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor voted unanimously to support the campaign for more ships by calling on their members to enroll in the reserve.

Frederick C. Howe, United States Commissioner of Immigration at the port of New York, told of the plan of the Government to open clearing houses for labor. "We are going to do what we can to see that square men get into square holes and that \$10 men do not spend their lives in \$2 jobs," he said. "We hope also that the time will come when the private employment agency will be crowded out, when workmen and employers will go to a government agency, where

the thing they need will be done rightly and without any profit to anybody on the transaction. Under the present system there is waste, and it ought to be eliminated. In time state and federal agencies will be handling all this work."

During the past nine months the Boston office of the United States Employment Service has been placing at work men and women in the war industries, including the shipyards. Statistics for the month of January show that 5317 persons applied for work at the offices at 53-55 Canal Street, of which total, 2894 were sent to employment, most of them being skilled mechanics. Of the number sent to employment, 1382 reported back that they were actually working, and the remainder neglected to make any returns. In January, 1917, before the service was made a separate function, the figures show that 49 applied for work, of which seven were sent to employment.

Problems Facing Nation

Speeding-Up on Ships, Labor Attitude, Bar to Profit

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Three fundamental problems are said to be confronting the Nation today in its efforts to speed up shipbuilding: A new spirit—admittedly now under an insidious attack by German propagandists—must be instilled in the labor; houses must be provided for the workers; industry must be slowed down that transportation facilities may be centered in moving supplies to the yards and the present freight congestion relieved.

The attitude of labor is stirring Congress. It is generally felt that profiteering in life's necessities is sapping the patriotism of the workers. Senator Vandaman and others will recommend this week jailing of profiteers as a remedy for the situation.

In a congratulatory telegram to persons engaged in recruiting labor for the shipyards, Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board today gave the first official intimation that a curtailment of seabornd industry may be imminent. In closing many of the industries employing skilled labor, it was explained, the Government would be using its only alternative to obtain men.

Chairman Hurley gives a further hint of the serious situation just ahead in an appeal for men: "Upon the thoroughness of your canvass for men skilled in trades useful in shipbuilding, and men who are willing to enroll as shipyard volunteers, will depend in a large measure the success of the whole military and industrial program of our country for the coming year."

Every effort is being directed to recruiting laborers for the ship construction work. It is declared the necessity for a closing of the industrial seaboard can be avoided only through a continuous and consistent response from all parts of the country to the plea for men.

At least 400,000 men are needed. Officials of the Shipping Board and the Labor Department are working hand in hand to get them. But they admit the situation demands drastic action. As the shipping problem stands now, America is producing far more tonnage than there are bottoms to carry it. The ocean transportation has been held back because of continued low temperatures on the eastern coast and because when men could work, the directors of ship construction could not find them in sufficient numbers.

ELLIS ISLAND TO BE USED AS ARMY DEPOT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—It has been announced here that a United States Army depot, which is later to be used for receiving German prisoners and wounded American soldiers returning from France, is to be established at Ellis Island.

The island will be no longer used as a temporary prison camp for interned Germans and others suspected of enemy activities. A total of 2200 German officers, reservists and others have been placed on the island since the beginning of the war, but only 250 are now left there, the others having been released or sent to other internment camps. The 250 remaining will be sent away from Ellis Island soon.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, has announced that part of the buildings and facilities at the immigration station at Ellis Island, N. Y., have been made available for army and navy uses by agreement with William B. Wilson, Secretary of the Labor Department. A joint army-navy board has arranged for the allotment of space between the two services.

EMPLOYMENT TO BE TOPIC

Various phases of the employment of young persons are to be discussed at the conference of committees to be conducted by the Women's Educational and Industrial Union tomorrow. Miss Susan J. Ginn, director of the Boston Placement Bureau, is to speak on the effect of the war on the employment of young persons. Some results of a recent investigation of employment problems in the shipbuilding industry will be told by R. W. Kelley, director of Harvard Vocational Bureau.

AUTOMOBILE CASES HEARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WORCESTER, Mass.—Charged with operating motors while under the influence of liquor, several men appeared in the Municipal Court Monday and were sentenced as follows: James E. Heaney, Melrose, 30 days in the house of correction; Wilfred Houle, case continued until today. Thoney Skowrya given until May to pay a fine of \$200.

ABUSES AT HOG ISLAND ADMITTED

Congressmen Call for Restitution of Money 'Taken Unlawfully' in Ship Contracts — Housing Bill Held Up

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In the face of opposition to the bill appropriating \$50,000,000 for use by the Emergency Fleet Corporation in the construction of houses at shipyards—opposition which followed the exposure of waste and extravagance at Hog Island—Representative Alexander, in the House on Monday admitted the abuses, and called upon the American International Corporation to restore to the Government money "unlawfully obtained."

Mr. Alexander made this statement in the course of a review of the ship situation, the lack of housing, and the need for the Government to erect houses so that ship construction might be expedited. As chairman of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee he is in charge of the bill. After the attack upon the measure became vehement, Mr. Alexander took the floor and said that every effort had been made to frame the Hog Island contract with the International Corporation so as to safeguard the interests of the Government. General Goethals and Admiral Capps, he said, had passed upon it.

"When this great contract was let," he said, "to the American International Corporation, composed of the most distinguished men in the country, great financiers, representatives in every branch of industry, who professed patriotism—and I will not say that they are not acting in good faith—the board had reason to believe that the contract would be carried out in good faith, and that there would be a minimum of waste and extravagance."

"But it has crept in, and it is not too late for Frank A. Vanderlip and his associates (the directors of the American International Corporation) to correct that abuse and save the country many millions of dollars of waste that seems inevitable unless the correction be made. Their patriotism and fidelity to a great extent are challenged by the country, and I hope that Stone & Webster, one of the greatest contracting firms in the United States, doing work for the Government in France, will feel it their duty to scrutinize the work at Philadelphia and, in cooperation with Mr. Bowles, undertake to correct the existing evils and restore to the Government some of the money that has been taken unlawfully by the subsidiary corporation under which these activities are being carried out."

Some of the abuses referred to, as brought out before different congressional committees, have been the purchase of land for the plant of the corporation at 100 per cent increase over the market price a month before it was purchased. Another, which brought about the greatest criticism, was the increase in the salaries of workmen from 50 to 75 per cent over those they had been receiving in other employment just before going with the American International Corporation. The Government pays the corporation a rental of 6 per cent per year on the cost of the land, which was \$1,706,000. It also pays the salary roll of the corporation while the Hog Island buildings are being erected. Another charge is that men in great numbers were employed, while there was not work for them to do.

Representative Lenroot of Wisconsin led the attack on the bill. He expressed lack of confidence in the Shipping Board because of the Hog Island revelations. He admitted the necessity for homes for ship workers, and said that the bill should be strengthened so as to prevent a repetition of the Hog Island contract.

"In view of the disclosures that have recently appeared as to the contracts let by the Shipping Board at Hog Island," he said, "I am sure that members of the House feel reluctance in granting the \$50,000,000 carried in this bill. With reference to the Hog Island yard I have no hesitation in saying that if a committee on expenditures that was proposed last summer had been created millions of dollars would have been saved to the Government in the Hog Island yard. And not only would millions of this money have been saved, but keels for ships would have been laid there, where today there is not one."

"This American International Corporation is to receive \$6,000,000 for what?" he asked. "For furnishing, as they say, the 'know how.' In the testimony the 'know how' that they have furnished the Government is knowing how to foot the Treasury, and they have been exceedingly successful in that."

Mr. Lenroot said that the delay in carrying out the contract had been due in part to piling so many Government war contracts in a few states on the Atlantic Coast. This brought about a congestion in freight, scarcity of coal, and shortage of labor. This condition could have been obviated, he said, if the inland states had received government work.

SENATORS TO SPEAK ON CONDUCT OF WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Ollie M. James of Kentucky served notice on the Senate today that he will speak on Thursday on the means and meth-

ods of the Administration in the prosecution of the war.

Simultaneously with this announcement from the Democratic side, Senator J. W. Weeks of Massachusetts informed the Senate that he desires to speak on Friday on the conduct of the war and especially on the Chamberlain bills providing for a war cabinet and a director of munitions, both of which are pending before Congress.

The sponsors of the Chamberlain bill do not believe that the recent reorganization of the War Department defining the functions of the general staff eliminate the weaknesses of which they complain. These changes do not, in fact, touch the problems of general policy for which the war cabinet was proposed, they declare.

HAYWOOD BAIL AMOUNT UPHELD

Government Resists Efforts of Counsel for the I. W. W. to Have It Changed From \$25,000 to a Smaller Sum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Federal Government will resist efforts of counsel for the Industrial Workers of the World to get the bail of William D. Haywood, general secretary-treasurer of the I. W. W., lowered from \$25,000 to \$15,000. This became certain when Attorney G. F. van Derveer, general counsel for the I. W. W., presented a \$15,000 bond in court on Monday afternoon.

C. F. Clyne, district attorney, objected to the bond as not being made out according to the agreement he had with Mr. van Derveer. The I. W. W. attorney disputed this statement. William Bros. Lloyd, at one time a stockholder in the Chicago Tribune, was one of the men ready to go on Haywood's bail, but the district attorney admitted the bond was a good bond. Judge K. M. Landis set the hearing on arguments to reduce the bail of the I. W. W. leader for noon today.

No decision on the motion of the I. W. W. for the return of papers, which was considered by Judge Landis in connection with the packers case, because they both hinged on Section 2 of the Espionage Law, has been given. After refusing to quash the Federal search warrant, Judge Landis said that in the case of the United States versus Haywood there was what is in the packers' case and more.

"There is involved a large quantity of papers on a search warrant identical as in this case," he said, "but with a different showing. There are some things the Government will have to answer before I decide, and I am not prepared to answer at present." The Government will be ready to go to trial with the I. W. W. case the 1st of March, but it is expected from that counsel for the I. W. W. has said, that they will seek more time.

The number of indicted I. W. W. members in the country is now 166. As I. W. W. activity continues it is expected still further indictments will follow.

CHICAGO SALOONS DO NOT OBSERVE RULING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The local papers on Monday night reported that most of the saloons in the city were open on heatless Monday. Chicago saloons have been the most numerous violators of the rules during past heatless Mondays.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States Fuel Administration has received no reports of violation of the Monday closing order by proprietors of Chicago saloons. If reports of violations are made, the Fuel Administration says, local officials will be instructed to look into the matter and to punish offenders.

Prohibition Benefits

Dry Mondays in Boston Continue to Show Decreased Arrests

Boston continued to experience the beneficial results of prohibition of the liquor traffic on Monday, when the saloons were closed, as only 10 persons were lodged in jail on a charge of being under the influence of intoxicating liquor, according to statistics compiled by the police department and made public today. That number of persons were arrested for drunkenness during the period between 8 a. m. Monday and the same hour Tuesday. Arrests for all causes totaled 65.

The official record shows that on Jan. 14, the last wet Monday, 129 persons were arrested for drunkenness. On the first Monday closing, Jan. 21, that number was reduced to 50, but on that day closing of liquor shops was not rigidly observed, many hotels selling as usual. The following Monday liquor dealers were "requested" to be "bone" dry, and as a result the arrests fell off to 18, while on Feb. 4 only seven persons were arrested on the charge of drunkenness.

Not only has there been a noticeable reduction in the number of arrests for drunkenness, but the arrests for all causes have decreased proportionately. On Jan. 14 there were 211 arrests; Jan. 21, 109 arrests; Jan. 28, 70; Feb. 4, 41, and on last Monday 65 persons were lodged in jail for various misdemeanors.

AMERICANISM OF LABOR DEFENDED

Samuel Gompers Disclaims Any Alliance of Industry With Disgruntled Elements—Opposition to Chinese Importation Voiced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Permitted to testify before the Senate Commerce Committee on Monday, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, asserted in unambiguous terms that there is no "qualification in the Americanism" of the great body of American workers; that they stand "full square" for the policy of the nation and resent any implications or allegations to the contrary. With this declaration on behalf of the workers of the United States, Mr. Gompers made a plea that while the United States is fighting autocracy abroad industrial autocracy at home should not be permitted to impair the efficiency of labor.

In an indictment of the I. W. W., Mr. Gompers declared that this body is composed of ultrapacifists, pro-Germans and anti-Americans; that they had grown in numbers since the United States entered the war and are trying to influence loyal workers by every conceivable maneuver. The influence of these sinister elements, he said, has been largely nullified by the behavior of the patriotic Alliance of Labor and Democracy.

He denounced the People's Council as a pacifist organization, saying that it would come to "an unenviable end." Mr. Gompers put this organization in the same category as the I. W. W., and added that its iconoclastic methods were as destructive and dangerous to labor as they were to capital and to the general welfare of the country.

The Socialist Party, he said, was composed of eight groups of Socialists of all nationalities, each group having a secretary in the national office of the party. These eight secretaries, declared Mr. Gompers, elected the American secretary, and had chosen Adolph Germer, a German, for that position.

Speaking of the condition of labor in America, the president of the federation asserted that it was plainly impossible to transfer the mass of American industries from a peace to a war basis in such a short time without its resulting in some degree of maladjustment. "There is any shortage of labor in the United States," Mr. Gompers stoutly denied, and asserted that on the contrary there are at present more than 1,000,000 unemployed workmen in this country. The reason for this condition, he said, was the general dislocation and the stoppage of ordinary construction through government priority on steel and timber. There are, he declared, thousands upon thousands of unemployed in those trades from which the raw material has been cut off.

What is required, he said, is machinery to "bring the worker and the job together." By some such methods as are being used at present by the Department of Labor, Mr. Gompers strongly recommended the appointment of a commission to visit the shipyards on the Atlantic and Pacific and report to Congress on the actual condition of shipyard labor and to make recommendations.

Mr. Gompers and Senator Hiram Johnson vied with each other in their disapproval of the importation of Chinese labor, a policy which both of them described as "extremely dangerous" and as tending to further complicate the race question in the United States. They took the so-called Chinese six companies of California, which for disregard of law and order were put on a par with the I. W. W., and other sundry discontented elements who have no stake in the national interest. Senator Johnson described these companies of Chinese as "an empire within an empire" who yield much greater obedience to their own chiefs than to their nominal government.

Much of the dissatisfaction among labor," said Mr. Gompers, was due to the failure of the Administration and the Council of National Defense to do anything to ameliorate housing conditions and supply housing facilities for workmen whom the concentration of war industries drew into the large centers already congested. In the circumstances, labor could not be expected to be otherwise than in a floating and nomadic condition, he said.

Answering the criticism that in some instances the daily output was deliberately restricted, Mr. Gompers replied that this happened in very few instances, and only in cases of piece work where, with increase of output by the workman, the employer decreased the price.

CANADIAN LABOR MEN ISSUE A STATEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Before leaving the city for their respective homes, the labor men who were in conference with the members of the Government, gave out a more or less indefinite statement, which it is expected will be followed by a longer and more detailed one in the future.

The labor men asked for a complete nationalization of all Canadian railways, and in the event of the Government failing to take this action, they asked that a central control board be named which will operate the railroads as a unit for the duration of the war.

clared by the labor men that the railways themselves were responsible for this condition of affairs, owing to their refusal to bring wages up to a fit and proper standard, \$1.95 per day it was stated, being the maximum paid on some of the roads.

Another important matter discussed was conscription of labor for farming purposes. This suggestion was strongly opposed by the labor men who declare that not only was it impracticable, but to force one man to work for another's profit would be very much like the reestablishment of slavery. They were equally strongly opposed to the introduction of alien labor. They argued that alien laborers were entitled to full industrial freedom as citizens, and any alien not so entitled should be interned and be employed only on work under government direction.

Coming to the question of prohibition, there was considerable difference of opinion amongst the men of the labor party itself, but on one point there was general unanimity, which was, that while there were some men who considered light beers a necessity, as for instance molders and steel workers, the Government would have been well advised not to have dealt with it as a war measure, but left it over for consideration after the war. It was pointed out that light beers did not use up any food grains in their manufacture.

While the labor representatives pointed out that they could not officially endorse the position of Undersecretary of Labor, which the Government proposed creating, generally speaking, the move was viewed with much favor.

PROTECTING THE ARMY CAMPS

Governor Manning of South Carolina Asked to Give Aid in Suppression of Liquor Selling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

COLUMBIA, S. C.—A letter requesting the closest cooperation between state and federal officials in the suppression of the illicit sale and production of liquor in army camp communities, written by Daniel C. Roper, revenue commissioner at Washington, to Governor Manning has been read in the State Legislature. The letter follows:

"Treasury Department, Washington, Jan. 29, 1918. 'Gov. Richard I. Manning, Columbia, S. C.

"My dear Governor:—Since I wrote you last October, introducing Special Revenue Officer Bouldin, who called on you to work out a plan of cooperation between your office and this bureau for suppressing illicit distilling, the necessity for intensive cooperation has become more marked. Accordingly, I am again approaching you for mutual counsel."

"Constantly increasing violations of prohibition laws in several localities, open defiance of federal authority, and the apparent inability of local police officers to cope with the conditions are astounding and distressing. The morale of every army camp in the prohibition states is in jeopardy through the illicit distilling and sale of whiskey."

"This situation demands the closest cooperation possible between the county officers and federal revenue agents. It is futile for either group of officers to attempt to handle the situation single handed. United efforts will succeed; divided efforts will fail. Hereafter, collectors will promptly inform county officers and this bureau of every case of illicit distilling reported to them. This action is taken for the purpose of putting into operation immediately all agencies to suppress violations of the law."

"You will, I am sure, determine upon the most practical method of arousing your county officials to their responsibilities and duties in this connection. You may decide that conferences between these officials, especially the sheriffs of counties afflicted with such violations, will lead to a better understanding and produce a closer and more effective cooperation."

"I shall be pleased to have an early reply from you, advising me as to the situation and giving me the benefit of suggestions as to a more effective cooperative service to the public in this matter. With much respect, I am,

"Cordially yours,

"Daniel C. Roper, Commissioner."

FRUHWALD CASE IS BEING INVESTIGATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its New England Bureau

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Further investigation of the claims of John Fruhwald, arrested by agents of the United States Department of Justice last Friday, has shown that although some of his statements were true, suspicious circumstances surround the way in which he came into possession of photographs of submarines, forts, ships and other instruments of war. The woman who is said to have given Fruhwald the photographs was interviewed by agents of the department, and it has been ascertained that she was at New London when the German submarine U-53 made its memorable stop in the summer of 1916. She claims that the pictures were received from a British steamer and were taken "for amusement purposes." She was formerly employed at the Hotel Griswold in Groton, where, it is claimed, several German agents have made their headquarters. Further investigations are being made.

RAILROAD BILL'S TERMS OPPOSED

Senator Cummins, for Minority of United States Senate Committee, Points Out Imperfections Which Should Be Overcome

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The centering of the rate-making power in the hands of the President, and the limiting of government control and operation of the nation's carriers to 18 months after the war, were denounced on Monday in a minority report filed by Senator Cummins of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee. The bill, declares Senator Cummins, in the minority report, is "dangerously imperfect," and threatens the fundamentals upon which the Government is founded. The proposal to retain control over the railroads for 18 months after the war, says Senator Cummins, is "utterly abhorrent to the fundamental principles which underlie free government."

The objections of the minority members of the committee to the Administration Railroad Bill as reported to the Senate by Chairman Smith of South Carolina are based upon the following points:

(1) The standard which the President is authorized to employ in making agreements of guarantees for compensation for the use of the railway properties. The authority is found mainly in Section 1, says the report.

(2) The failure to provide definitely that additions, betterments and extensions made out of surplus earnings, that is, out of earnings which remain after payment of operation, maintenance, taxes, fixed charges, interest and adequate dividends shall belong beneficially to the public and shall not be treated hereafter as capital entitled to return.

(3) The failure to give relief to the so-called short-line independent competitive roads by requiring them to be taken over if their trunk line competitors are taken over.

(4) Withdrawal of a vital part of the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission over rates of transportation for general commerce.

(5) Limiting the period of government possession and operation to 18 months after the close of the war and conferring upon the President absolute power to hold and operate railroads in time of peace, without law, rules or standards to restrict, control or guide him.

Regarding the provision authorizing the President to initiate rates subject to an appeal to the Interstate Commerce Commission, Senator Cummins declares that such a course "is bound to overthrow our rate system and plunge our business world into chaos."

The standard of compensation provided in the bill is declared excessive by the Iowa Senator, in the report submitted by the minority. He declares that under its provisions the aggregate guaranteed operating income amounts to more than \$950,000,000, which, he says, is \$175,000,000 more than is "fair and just compensation."

Many other faults are found in the bill as reported by the majority. Senator Cummins and others of the minority threaten to offer stubborn resistance when the railroad bill is taken up by the Senate to some of the provisions characterized in the minority report as "undemocratic."

ARGENTINE STRIKE SETTLEMENT AWAITED

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—It is expected here that the nation-wide railroad strikes will be settled today. The fact that British and Italian workers refused to join the movement, through a feeling that it had been instigated by German propaganda, is thought to have thwarted the strikers' plans.

The strike was called suddenly on Saturday and was signaled by considerable violence, railroad tracks being dynamited and many loads of foodstuffs and munitions being burned.

AEROPLANE MAIL SERVICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Government is soon to start an airmail mail service. To relieve congestion in traffic along the eastern seaboard, Postmaster-General Burleson today advertised for bids on five aeroplanes to deliver mail between Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

AMUSEMENTS

MR. GEORGE COPELAND
The Distinguished Pianist
Will give a Recital for
The New England Italian War Relief Fund
AT JORDAN HALL
Friday, February 15
AT 8 P. M.
Seats 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00,
may be had of The Fund, 236 Boylston St., or at Symphony Hall.

HELP FOR RURAL RAILWAYS URGED

Service-at-Cost Plan Will Not in Itself Be Sufficient to Solve Problems, Says the Receiver of the Bay State Road

Service-at-cost for the rural trolley lines of Massachusetts will not, in itself, completely solve the problems of the country railways, in the opinion of Wallace B. Donham, receiver for the Bay State Street Railway, who spoke at a hearing held by the legislative committee on Street Railways today. Mr. Donham announced that because of the ominous financial outlook for the rural lines he was considering the discontinuation of service on a large number of these routes, though he admitted that such a step would be "a calamity to the rural sections."

One of the most encouraging proposals for putting the rural lines on a self-sustaining basis, Mr. Donham believed to be the enactment of pending legislation to authorize cities and towns served by the trolleys to extend financial aid of some description to the companies. This proposition, Chairman Worrall of the committee stated, is entirely unique in the annals of street railway legislation for Massachusetts.

Four bills of this character were before the committee today. These measures would authorize cities and towns to purchase and hold, or guarantee the payment of interest and dividends of bonds and capital stock of street railway companies, contribute to the cost of operation and fixed charges of trolley lines, or to purchase and operate such lines privately or publicly.

Touching upon discontinuance of many of the Bay State's rural lines Mr. Donham said: "I do not know how these roads can be made self-supporting now because of the high prices of materials and operation. It is out of the question to continue their operation without relief. Some of the lines could not be made to pay today at any rate of fare."

"If the Legislature does not pass bills of this character, to permit community aid, it will be impossible to continue the operation of the country routes. I believe the community needs the service of these lines, and the pending legislation would enable me, as receiver, to determine whether it is possible to do anything but sell them as junk."

"If the communities will take up the question of financing these roads, it will be of great value to the State of Massachusetts. I feel that the present is not the time to cut out trolley service, since the steam passenger service of the State is not likely to be sufficient for several years to come. These bills, which are entirely independent of the service-at-cost plan, are really emergency salvage work. Service-at-cost will not alone solve the problems of rural trolley lines, but it will be a help."

PACKER'S VAULT IS TO REMAIN INTACT

(Continued from page one)

the affidavit made by Hugh McIsaac of Chicago, the examiner for the Federal Trade Commission, who had been in the Veeder vault. This affidavit had been made before Judge Landis, and was the basis for the issuance of the warrant. Later developments of that day—namely, the studied charge against the packers, made by the Government—overshadowed the affidavit in point of news interest at the time, so that little or no attention has been given it in the press. The McIsaac deposition was such a vital part of Monday's decision that portions of it are here repeated:

"Q—State if you know whether there are certain papers and documents there in the office of Mr. Veeder, relating to Swift & Co."

"A—Yes, there are."

"Q—Also state the occasion of your going and seeing them there."

"A—I made a partial examination of the papers of Henry Veeder and he has a large quantity of files among the papers showing that they have been used in the commission of various felonies, one of them being in connection with the alteration of the books of Swift & Co., and other companies, some of them concerning violations of the law that would make them guilty at this time of hoarding not only beef but of storing food products, with the ultimate purpose of enhancing the price thereof."

"Q—What food?"

"A—Canned goods, canned fruit, poultry, cheese, butter, eggs, all meats and canned vegetables and other foods. There are also papers there which show a false entry and various false entries made in books, account books and papers required under the Federal Trade Commission Act."

"Q—Books of whom?"

"A—Books of Swift & Co., in the possession of Henry Veeder."

"Q—What else?"

"A—There are other records which have been used in the furtherance of a conspiracy between Swift & Co., Armour & Co., Morris & Co., Cudahy & Co., and Wilson & Co., and for the purpose of defrauding the United States Government in bidding upon contracts for the supply of hides, foods, leather, etc., for the Government."

"Judge Landis—You say you have seen these papers?"

"A—I have seen some and have had a glance at others, which I was not permitted to inspect in detail, and apparently there are a great number of files there which relate to all these matters."

In commenting on what he consid-

ered the main point in the packers' contentions, Judge Landis declared the examiner of the Federal Trade Commission had made a square definite assertion or charge in the record. On the question of insufficiency, he held against the motion to quash, inasmuch as the deposition was entirely sufficient, supplementing the complaint of Mr. Isaacs to establish the facts of the attempted use of the papers to accomplish the felonies charged.

"To the extent that papers are used in the commission of a crime," continued the judge passing on to other propositions, "they are in the same position as a counterfeiters' mold and just as liable to seizure."

On the proposition that the statute is unconstitutional, "it is not unconstitutional," he declared, "it is borne in mind that it aims at criminal, guilty property. It is no more an offense against the Constitution to force the seizure of books and property used in this way than to seize counterfeiters' molds, the crime being once established."

In conclusion, Judge Landis said that the statute provides a way in the event of seizure where the seizure is not justified by the facts not showing probable cause or by the innocent character of the property, and the judge must order its return.

As regards papers in the relation of attorney and client, there is no anything here to show that Veeder is a lawyer, observed the court. However, if the fact be that documents were used in the commission of felonies, the lawyer's professional occupation would not entitle the offending corporation to withhold them from the operation of the warrant. The judge also remarked in answer to another contention, namely, that certain of the felonies charged were not felonies, but misdemeanors, that it cannot be the law that a man by incorporating himself can take himself out from under the search warrant law.

If it be urged that Mr. Veeder cannot be compelled by this process to give evidence to incriminate himself, Judge Landis said there is no evidence given that these papers will show Mr. Veeder has committed a crime, and therefore this is not in the case.

Both packers and the Industrial Workers of the World dwell long on the alleged lack of proper specification, particularly on the warrant's description of the property to be searched for and seized. Judge Landis found in the warrant a sufficient description of the property and such a setting out of particularity that the marshal could identify and seize it if on the premises. He commented also on the point that a tremendous amount was to be seized—more, he observed, than ever before in his experience. That, however, he did not consider a ground of objection, when the nature of what was charged these papers were used for was recalled.

With such support of their action and the Espionage Law, the Government appeared disappointed at not being able to get into the vault immediately to examine further the papers, which, the Government has charged, show the common working of the packers in manipulating markets and prices and books. Packer attorneys, however, had fully prepared for an adverse decision and at once continued their legal battle for the protection of their documents. "That is not surprising," observed Francis J. Heney, attorney for the Federal Commission, "in a matter where so many millions of dollars are affected."

Mr. Heney expressed the opinion that the outcome of the case would not be long delayed.

BRITISH FLAX CONTROL

LONDON, England.—The Flax Control Board announces that further steps have been taken with a view to conserving the supply of flax. It is provided by the Flax (Restriction of Consumption) No. 2 Order that the delivery of doubled thread of twine produced from line yarns of tow yarns spun from flax or from Russian or Italian hemp, is prohibited without a permit of the Director of Raw Materials. It is, however, provided that for 30 days after the date of the order delivery may continue of contracts in respect of which the thread manufacturer holds a priority A or priority B certificate completed before the date of the order. It is announced further that permits for the delivery of line yarn threads and twines will be issued in cases to which priority A is applicable and permits for tow yarn threads and twines in cases to which priority A or B is applicable. Applications for permits under the order should be addressed to the Director of Raw Materials, R. M. 3, Imperial House, Tothill Street, London, S. W. 1, giving full particulars of the government contract, if any, or of the other work for which the thread or twine is required.

MEASURE PROVIDING MILITARY TRAINING

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Permanent universal military training is provided for in a measure introduced today by Senator New of Indiana. All young men from 19 to 30 shall be subject to registration and draft. Between 19 and 21 registrants shall be given military training under rules to be prescribed by the President, and no registrant shall be drafted into active military service until he is 21. This measure is proposed as an amendment to the pending resolution which provides that all who have become 21 since the 5th of last June shall be subject to the draft.

TARIFF BOARD MEMBER NAMED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The nomination of Thomas W. Page, Virginia, to be a member of the Federal Tariff Board, was sent to the Senate today by President Wilson. He succeeds Daniel C. Roper.

NEW POLICY SHOWN IN ARMOUR REPORT

Packer's Financial Statement Deals Only With the North American Business and Not Argentine Trade to Europe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—When Armour & Co. made their financial statement for the past fiscal year, they undertook a new policy in dealing only with the business of the company in or originating in the United States and Canada. No accounting was made there for the extensive Argentine trade with Europe. Inquiry at the offices of the company brings word that no further financial statement on business originating outside of North America will be furnished.

That South American sales and profits of Armour & Co. have been very large, can be surmised from the statement of Swift & Co., for the two houses have been keeping fairly close together although Swift usually shows larger volume and profits. The last Swift statement gave that company total sales, including South American business, of \$875,000,000. The American sales of Armour & Co. are reported at \$575,000,000, and profits on this business \$21,293,562.87. Armour total sales are, therefore, somewhere between \$875,000,000 and \$575,000,000 and Armour total profits substantially above the American profits, somewhere between \$21,000,000 and Swift's \$34,000,000.

R. J. Dunham, vice-president of Armour & Co., made the following comment on the Armour report to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor: "From the viewpoint of the American public we feel that they are entitled to full knowledge of the profits derived from our business relations with them, and to issue an broad statement under war conditions including business originating and terminating at points outside of the country would be, in a measure, misleading to them."

The Argentine business of Armour & Co., Mr. Dunham added, is all with Europe and all the profits therefrom are going back into South American plants. Hence the operation of the South American business has no effect on the packing industry in the United States.

Mr. Dunham looks for a great development in the South American packing industry. "It may surprise you," he said, "but I believe that the producing plants of our country in South America will within a short time become as large as the producing end of the business in the United States. I expect to see there a great growth for at least the next five years. We are figuring on a great expansion of European business after the war in the fresh meat needs of the nations." Prior to the war, Germany, France and all the other European nations except Great Britain restricted the importation of fresh meat. After the war we expect that they will all have to buy fresh meat, as the Allies are now doing. All of the Argentine meat will probably go to Europe because freight rates will be such as to send it there rather than to the United States."

The Armour statement made another departure in announcing only the rate of profit on meat and other food products. This was stated to be 2.21 cents on each \$1 of sales. In their last statement the company lumped everything, giving the return on turnover, announcing it to be 3.8 per cent.

AUTOIST WHO ADMITS DRINKING DISCHARGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MALDEN, Mass.—Making a plea that he was of German extraction and had used beer with his meals since a child, Fred H. Young of 52 Myrtle Street, Medford, was discharged by Judge Charles M. Bruce in the Malden District Court yesterday when arraigned on a charge of operating an automobile while under the influence of intoxicating liquor. The defendant admitted that he drank one bottle of beer at his dinner and two more at a supper eaten before he was arrested in Malden Square by a traffic patrolman. The evidence produced by the officer was to the effect that Young had attempted to drive on the wrong side of a traffic sign, and that when he stopped he backed his car

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onto a stone post on the opposite sidewalk. The officer said the defendant was rocking in his seat and, smelling liquor on his breath, arrested him. The judge said people are entitled to reasonable consideration and that the language used by the officer was unbecoming. Also that the evidence was not conclusive that the defendant was drunk, or else he could not have driven the car to the station. The officer claims that on the way to the station the defendant ran the machine into the sidewalk, having lost control of it. Young was defended by Harvey L. Boutwell, city solicitor.

WOMEN TO WATCH STATE MEASURES

Newly Enfranchised New York Voters to Be Supplied With Information as to Legislation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A legislative bulletin, published fortnightly, is to be a feature of the work of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, to help the new voters to follow intelligently affairs in the State Legislature. According to the announcement it is to refer to measures introduced and backed by the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, to measures not initiated by that body but which have the support of the organization, and also to measures which are undesirable, and which the organization will endeavor to defeat. It will, in addition, tell of measures of general interest to the woman voter.

The first bill of interest to the electorate is the Elections Bill, which will put into force the constitutional amendment passed on No. 6, last, enfranchising the women of the State. This is a nonpartisan bill and one the passage of which is considered to be assured.

Among the bills approved by the suffrage organization are the Minimum Wage Commission Bill; an amendment to the judiciary law to permit women to serve as jurors upon the same conditions that men serve; also an act to amend the Decedents' Estate Law in order to equalize inheritance of husband and wife and of father and mother. Bills to repeal the Centralized School Law will be opposed by the suffragists, and also the Brown Bill which Governor Whitman vetoed last year and which has been introduced again this year. This is an attempt to establish an industrial commission with power to abolish all protection as to hours of labor, hazardous employment and age limits for children.

ENSIGNS GRADUATE AT HARVARD SCHOOL

Commissions as ensigns were presented 122 men who on Monday afternoon completed the second session of the Ensign School of the First Naval District, appropriate exercises taking place in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, with more than 1000 relatives and friends of the graduates present.

Of those receiving commissions, Emory N. Leonard of Newton Highlands, Mass., stood first in rank. He was a member of the 1920 class at Harvard College before entering the school. The diplomas were presented by Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood, commandant of the first naval district, and there was an address given by Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard College, who urged the graduates to cultivate resourcefulness and intelligence in all their work. Capt. James P. Parker, N. N. V., head of the school, made an address, and later he was complimented by Rear Admiral Wood upon the splendid work done by previous graduates, some of whom Rear Admiral Wood had had under his command.

PANAMA CANAL SHIP RECORD

BALBOA HEIGHTS, C. Z.—According to the Panama Canal Record, with the passage through the canal in December last of a vessel having a length of 665 feet, the record for length of ships making the transit was not, however, as great as that of the Minnesota, which passed through the canal in February, 1917.

DEMOCRATS COME OUT FOR SUFFRAGE

Executive Committee of National Organization, by Vote of 5 to 2, Urges Adoption of Federal Resolution by the Senate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—By a vote of 5 to 2, the executive committee of the Democratic National Committee on Monday adopted a resolution endorsing the federal woman suffrage amendment and urging the Senate to pass it. Those supporting the resolution were Vance C. McCormick, chairman; Homer S. Cummings, Connecticut, vice-chairman; A. Mitchell Palmer, Pennsylvania; Senator A. A. Jones, New Mexico, and Isadore B. Dockweiler, California. Representative Carter Glass, Virginia, and Representative Cordell Hull of Tennessee, cast the two negative votes.

The resolution adopted by the executive committee reads: "Resolved, That the executive committee of the Democratic National Committee, after a referendum vote of the members of the national committee representing the 48 states, and in pursuance thereof, does hereby endorse the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for woman suffrage, and urges favorable action thereon by the United States Senate."

A proposal to act on the suffrage amendment, which has been approved by President Wilson, has passed the House, and is now pending in the Senate, was considered by the executive committee at a meeting on Saturday. It was agreed, however, that a referendum vote of the 48 national committeemen in the states which will be called upon to ratify the amendment if it should pass the Senate, should be taken before any decisive action by the executive committee. Accordingly, telegrams were sent to the 48 members, apprising them of the nature of the resolution that had been offered and asking them to vote upon it. The answers, received on Sunday and Monday, indicated the overwhelming sentiment of the national committeemen in favor of the amendment.

Republicans in St. Louis

Leaders of Party Gather to Select Successor to W. R. Wilcox

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Republican leaders have gathered here to select a successor to William R. Wilcox, who recently resigned as chairman of the Republican National Committee. The election will be held today. An early canvass has been said to show that John T. Adams of Iowa, probably will be chosen, his followers claiming that he has 30 votes pledged, while only 27 votes are necessary to win the chairmanship.

The chief opponent of Mr. Adams seems to be William T. Hays, chairman of the Indiana Republican State Central Committee. Mr. Hays has the backing of George W. Perkins, former financial backer of the Progressive Party, and of the Coleman Dupont Committee from Delaware. Two other men mentioned as possible candidates for the chairmanship are Fred E. Sterling, of Rockford, Ill., and Fred Stanley, of Wichita, Kan.

Besides a chairman, the committee will elect a treasurer, sergeant-at-arms and assistant sergeant-at-arms. Fred W. Upham of Chicago, is believed to have no opposition for treasurer, to succeed Cornelius N. Bliss who resigned. Edward Thayer of Greenfield, Ind., present assistant sergeant-at-arms, is expected to be chosen sergeant-at-arms, and Guy Howard, of Minnesota, is slated to become Thayer's assistant.

The executive committee of the national committee held a session yesterday to discuss two contests, Jesse Littleton and J. J. Gore, both claiming the national committee post in Tennessee and Perry Howard and N. W. Mulvihill being the contestants in Mississippi. The decision of these contests was postponed until today.

Among the men nationally famous, who are here for the main meeting,

are United States Senator Boise Penrose of Pennsylvania, George W. Perkins of New York, William R. Wilcox of New York, T. Coleman Dupont of Delaware and William Hale Thompson, Mayor of Chicago. Mr. Penrose has given out a statement in which he said that the main issue of the 1920 election would be the efficiency of the present Democratic Administration. He pointed out the changed attitude of President Wilson on several issues and charged that the handling of the fuel situation by Dr. H. A. Garfield, Fuel Administrator, was crude and unsatisfactory.

He also criticized Nelson D. Baker, Secretary of War, charging that he had proved inefficient in the prosecution of the war. Mr. Perkins has let it be known that he is opposed to Mr. Adams as chairman. On reaching St. Louis he gave out a statement in which he said: "All we Progressives ask is that a Republican be selected as chairman of the Republican National Committee, who by his record and ability, will at once give promise of being able to organize and harmonize, for a political party succeeds by assimilation, not by elimination."

The committee is expected to endorse national prohibition and woman suffrage. Mrs. Rosalie L. Whitney of New York is here, interviewing the committeemen on their suffrage attitude. She has asked for an audience before the committee today. Many of the committeemen already have pledged themselves to the suffrage cause and there seems to be little opposition.

LEGALIZING SEIZURE OF LIQUOR PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

JACKSON, Miss.—Another radical step in prohibition legislation was proposed in the State Senate when a bill was introduced, sponsored by the Anti-Saloon League, declaring there shall be no property rights in intoxicating liquor, which, Senator Whitington, who introduced the bill, explained, would mean that even a spoonful of whiskey can be seized whenever or wherever found.

The bill providing for the election of state tax commissioners at a special primary in 1919 was defeated in the House of Representatives. A motion to reconsider was entered, and the fight will be continued.

The Senate adopted a resolution providing for an investigation of the books and accounts of the State Highway Commission. No specific allegation of any mismanagement or misappropriation was made by the author, Senator Miller. He simply stated that he wanted to know what became of the funds appropriated for this commission.

TEACHER TAKES HER PUPILS TO HER HOUSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEDFORD, Mass.—Miss E. Alice Payn-Sills, teacher of the sixth grade in the Lincoln School, upon her own initiative, invited twelve of her pupils to continue school work at her home in Arlington during the prolonged holiday recess. The pupils prepared their regular lessons and traveled back and forth every day. Those of the children who were unable to pay their carfare earned enough by doing light work for Miss Payn-Sills in her home. The boys cut firewood and split kindling, while the girls dusted the rooms used for the class.

PROTEST AGAINST INOCULATION FILED

New York Anti-Vivisection Society Writes Secretary Baker Urging That Order Making It Compulsory Be Rescinded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A protest both against the claim that serum inoculation is a necessary war measure and that for that reason it must be made compulsory for the men in the national service, and against compulsory inoculation, when the individual soldier conscientiously objects to it, has been sent to Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, by the New York Anti-Vivisection Society.

The society declares that, with the American people participating in a world war in which the perpetuation of democracy against the encroachments of autocracy is at stake, the necessity "of conserving the essentials that contribute to human life is obvious, and the necessity of protecting the health and maximum of manpower in our army is obvious."

The society has told the Secretary of War that it views "with concern the high percentages of ill health and death that are attending the assembling of recruits in army camps," and which the society firmly believes "are traceable to the practice of serum inoculation as an alleged preventive of disease."

It is held that some step must be taken to remove the influence of "an autocratic and unconstitutional policy which rules that every soldier shall be repeatedly inoculated, even against his conscientious objections." To Mr. Baker, the society has submitted a request "that the present medical rule of compulsory inoculation be rescinded, and that it be left to the free will of each soldier as to whether his health and life shall be endangered by an operation which, in actual experience, has resulted in deplorably affecting the strength and availability of our national army, and occasioned unnecessary loss to thousands of American families, who have bravely offered their young manhood to our beloved country."

COMPLETION OF DRYDOCK IS URGED

Rear Admiral Stanford, public works officer at the Charlesown Navy Yard, urged the speedy completion of the state drydock being constructed at Boston, and advocated the recommendation of the Massachusetts Waterways Commission for an expenditure of \$778,341 for the work, before the legislative committee on Metropolitan Affairs on Monday. John N. Cole, chairman of the commission, said about \$700,000 already has been spent on the drydock and additional work contracted for aggregates \$1,200,000.

Chairman Cole, supported by leading business organizations of Boston, urged upon the committee legislation to permit the construction of railroad tracks across Northern Avenue, to connect the Union Freight Railroad tracks on Atlantic Avenue with tracks on the state land at South Boston. He said war conditions make such connection imperative.

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INCREASE IN TAX LIMIT TO BE ASKED

Mayor Peters Is Working on
Boston's Financial Problems—
Coal Pocket Large Enough for
City Supplies for Year Urged

Mayor Peters is continuing today to give the greater portion of his study and work to the financial condition of the city of Boston. He is preparing to ask the Legislature for an increase in the tax limit of Boston by \$3 a thousand this financial year, \$2 next year and \$1 for 1920. At the same time, the Mayor proposes to secure as large a return from the city's sources of income as possible. He will be able to secure close to \$300,000 a year more than the city gets now if a determined, persistent and sincere effort is made to collect the poll taxes in Boston. In the last three years he has learned that more than \$800,000 of the city was not collected from delinquent polls.

The fact that George A. Flynn, assistant corporation counsel for the city of Boston, was before the Legislative Committee on Taxation in the State House on Monday is significant as to Mayor Peters' attitude on the payment of poll taxes. Mr. Flynn intimated to the legislators that the time might come when a man would have to show receipt for payment of his poll tax before his children would be allowed to enter the public schools. He argued the poll taxes as a necessary source of income and that the bill proposing to abrogate the poll tax was most unwise as a financial measure.

He urged the patriotic duty of citizenship and this tax city. Mayor Peters is setting an example of cooperation for City Hall. He went before the City Council Monday in the most democratic manner imaginable and told the councilmen that the financial state of the city was such that he intended to ask the Legislature to extend the tax limit. He declared that one-third of the money so secured was to be devoted to street work. He characterized Boston's streets as "deplorable and dangerous." He reiterated his inaugural address plan of naming a commission of expert engineers to study the street problem of Boston and report a comprehensive, intelligent plan for street construction.

Said the Mayor: "I stated that the amount of money available for general municipal purposes this year is \$1,876,758 less than last year, and that the borrowing capacity of the city is reduced by \$1,230,373. Thus the amount of money which may be expended by the city this year is \$3,107,131 less than last year."

"I took office a week ago and I have recently received the estimates of nearly all the departments of their needs for the current year. The total amount so estimated is \$19,401,460, and is \$4,490,243.58 greater in amount than the city can raise under the tax limit fixed by statute."

Then he told his plan to ask the Legislature to increase the tax limit, as he believed that it is out of the question for the city's activities to be conducted, even with the utmost conservatism, under present financial limitations.

The council passed an order of Councilman Moriarty asking the city planning board and the Finance Commission to make an investigation as to cost and advisability of securing a site accessible by rail and water and erecting thereon a coal pocket of sufficient capacity to contain at least one year's supply of coal for all city departments including the public schools.

MINISTER OF LABOR'S PLEA FOR UNITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Huddersfield, England.—Mr. G. H. Roberts, M. P., the Minister of Labor, was the principal speaker at the meeting held to inaugurate a three weeks' campaign on war aims in Huddersfield. He made a strong appeal for greater national unity, and spoke of the essentials necessary for a lasting peace.

Mr. Lloyd George's recent speech had an excellent effect, said Mr. Roberts, in removing many apprehensions, and he wished to supplement it by making a further appeal for the reestablishment of that national unity which had characterized the nation on the outbreak of war. He wished to appeal to those with whom he had been associated in years gone by to banish the spirit of partisanship without groping for points of difference. In order that they might untiedly march forward to that unquestioned victory, without which a world peace could never prevail. There were many people, particularly in enemy countries, who had desired it to be understood that they were out for absorbing the German nation, and destroying the German people. No such consideration had ever entered their mind. He trusted that for the remainder of the war they would banish all party strife and simply stand together as citizens of a great nation.

When people talked about Germany being prepared to negotiate a peace, he replied that he failed to discern any desire on the part of Germany for a peace such as honorable people could accept. In respect of Belgium there could be no consideration and no negotiation. Restoration of her independence, complete reparation for the wrong wrought upon her, must be conceded even before they entered any peace chamber. Some of his friends asked him to have faith in the German Socialist parties. If anything they could do would hasten a peace of the right character, he would be the first to acknowledge it; but so long as they felt the possibility of triumph the German Social Democratic Party talked of the indemnities they were going to win for the country. Knowing

that he was not going to be deluded, because he realized that, after all, idealism had its dangers. He preferred to face the actualities, and he knew that Germany had a united population, and so long as victory appeared to be possible they could not discriminate between one party and another.

Referring to the question of Alsace-Lorraine, Mr. Roberts remarked that the idea of a plebiscite was simply a German device. It was playing with loaded dice. There could never be any peace in Europe until Alsace-Lorraine had been restored to France. He felt that Great Britain had made a mistake in 1870 in allowing Germany to be triumphant over France, because that war had been simply a step toward the attainment of Germany's greater purpose. Germany always had made war for profit. The war with France had cost her £53,000,000, and she had extracted an indemnity of £200,000,000, besides the rich provinces of Alsace-Lorraine, and had entered the present war thinking that she was going to make even greater profit and effect the disruption of the British Empire. The greatest mistake Germany had ever made was in thinking that they would be disloyal to their friendships, repudiate their undertakings, and prefer to make profit out of belligerents. Germany did not understand the will of the British nation. He prayed that the unity which had prevailed might survive the conflict, and that just as they had stood side by side to preserve the integrity of their country, so they would emerge shoulder to shoulder for the elimination from their midst of those evils which shamed a great people. They would do the work much better as a united body of citizens, rather than as partisans striving for party advantage.

They were at present warring for peace, and, paradoxical as that might appear, it was true. Until Germany was beaten there would be no peace. She was anxious for peace. For some months she had been throwing out feelers for peace. She had been aware of the sort of peace that Great Britain and her allies would be prepared to accept, and when they had made it known through proper channels what would be their conditions for peace there had been no response whatever. Sacrifices must be continued, Mr. Roberts said in conclusion, but they should be of good cheer because, as sure as tomorrow would dawn, Hindenburg's sword would be broken and the U-boat menace overcome.

SIR R. BORDEN AND THE PRESS

Canadian Premier Decides to Receive Members of Press Gallery in Semi-Weekly Session

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
OTTAWA, Ont.—To quote President Wilson, Sir Robert Borden today inaugurated "a new era of pitiless publicity" by receiving the members of the Ottawa parliamentary press gallery including the representative of The Christian Science Monitor in audience and this happy event is to be of a semi-weekly occurrence. The innovation was the outcome of certain representations made to the Prime Minister by the press gallery as to the advisability of a freer and franker communication between the newspaper men and the various cabinet ministers, and that they should be given the opportunity of conferring with the Premier on stated occasions.

As was to be expected, Sir Robert Borden fell into cordial agreement with the desires of the press gallery, and although these desires were only made known to him at 2 o'clock, the first conference was fixed by the Premier for half past five yesterday afternoon. It lasted for over an hour and a number of interesting topics were dealt with by the first Minister. Amongst other subjects explained by him was that of the outside civil service and the reasons why certain reforms which had been promised on the part of the Unionist Government, during the election campaign, had not yet been carried out or introduced. The promise was that the basis of the present civil service act should be extended to the outside service thereby abolishing patronage and making merit the sole standard for advancement. It was at first thought that this could be done by an order-in-council under the War Measures Act, but on more mature deliberation, it was found that this would not be constitutional as the condition had not arisen out of the war, but would have existed had there been no war.

The Premier then explained the steps it was contemplated to take to deal with the matter temporarily until such time as it was possible to introduce legislation. For the future, no appointment will be made to the outside service without the approval and recommendation of the Civil Service Commissioners.

ADDED WHISKEY TAX URGED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
LEXINGTON, Ky.—Whiskey manufacturers are alarmed at a bill introduced in the Legislature to add an additional 8 per cent tax per gallon on the \$5,000,000 gallons now remaining in bond in Kentucky. If passed, this would make the excise tax of 10 cents, \$5,500,000. Every member of the legislative committee which has the bill in charge is an ardent dry.

PEAT SUPPLY OFFERED

OTTAWA, Ont.—At a recent meeting of the Ottawa board of control, a letter was read from J. H. Bain of Toronto in which he offered to supply Ottawa with peat next autumn. He stated that the peat plant in which he was interested would soon be working and that by next summer some 10,000 tons would be available at reasonable prices. The board is to consider the question.

RELIEF AT PARK STREET FORESEEN

Some Advantages of Proposed
Rapid Transit Trains in the
Boylston and Tremont Street
Subways Are Pointed Out

The Public Service Commission of Massachusetts has made a report to the Legislature on the Boston Elevated Railway Company, with particular reference to whether the act which limits it to a 5-cent fare should be repealed. A special study was made for the commission by John A. Beeler, street railway expert, to determine if the net income of the company could be increased by improved operation. The Christian Science Monitor presents the substance of the two reports in a series of brief articles. The first appeared Feb. 6.

Two of the most important advantages of his plan of running rapid transit trains in the Boylston and Tremont street subways, and on the elevated from the North Station to Lechmere Square in Cambridge, according to Mr. Beeler, would be the relief of the congestion at Park Street and the improvement of service in the Washington Street tunnel.

Present conditions at Park Street are caused chiefly by cross-currents of passengers seeking cars at different berths. Under the new plan they would board the first train available. Elimination of through service on the Elevated between Dudley Street and Sullivan Square, by way of Atlantic Avenue, would remove one of the operating problems of the route through the Washington Street tunnel, and make it possible to substitute for the present bunched and irregular trains a regular and dependable service. He proposes to run trains on a 2½-minute headway through the tunnel all day long. If necessary, the headway can be cut to two minutes or even less. An increase in service from 18 to 24 trains an hour could be made as soon as the changes were adopted.

The plan, he says, would greatly increase the capacity of the subways and relieve the overcrowding in the present neck of the bottle between Park Street and Scollay Square. All trains in the subway would stop at one point, so that car berths would be unnecessary. Other advantages include: Lower running time between stations; more uniform distribution of traffic among the downtown stations; spread of transfer business, now concentrated at Scollay Square, Haymarket Square and Park Street, direct connection between the new route, direct connection between the business district and Atlantic Avenue; better service between the North and South stations; the development of the Park Square district; rapid transit service between every hotel and theater in the city and the principal railroad stations and steamboat wharves; better short-haul transportation in the business district and the development of the Lechmere Square district.

In general, he says, the plan would connect up a number of subways and elevated lines into an efficient route. It is doubtful, he thinks, if this could be accomplished better by a complete reconstruction.

Against these advantages, the one obvious disadvantage is that passengers on certain surface car lines who now go through to destination on one car would be compelled to transfer. This is offset in part by the fact that some who go beyond Scollay Square to the North or beyond Park Street from the South would merely have the point of transfer moved to the rapid transit terminal. Further, they would be under no greater disadvantage than those now obliged to transfer at Dudley Street, Sullivan Square, or other points. It is more reasonable, he says, that passengers on the long haul from Brookline and Allston should be obliged to transfer at Kenmore than that passengers on the short haul from South Boston should be obliged to transfer at Broadway.

JEWISH CLAIM IN
REGARD TO EDUCATION
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
MONTREAL, Que.—The school problem of Montreal again was brought prominently to public attention on Wednesday by the report to the Anglican Synod, in session here, of its committee on education. The committee recounted its negotiations with the Protestant Board of School Commissioners, and said that it took its stand "strongly and uncompromisingly on the maintenance of the principle of the Christian character and administration of the Protestant schools in this city and province, and regards the separate panel as the only practical solution of the difficulty at the present moment in view."

The report was adopted. The Jews of this city have long contended that they should have their own separate schools, or, at least, should be represented on the Protestant board. They form a large minority of the population and are growing rapidly in numbers. According to the report submitted to the Synod, the Jewish representatives with whom the committee conducted its negotiations admitted that they thought it quite possible that at the end of 10 years the Jewish population would be in the majority among the non-Roman Catholics, and would have control of the Protestant schools. As the situation stands now they have to allow their children to attend schools conducted under Protestant auspices, but have no voice in the management of these schools.

CONCERT AND OPERA NOTES

John McCormack, tenor, will give his second concert in Symphony Hall tonight, with André Polak, violinist, assisting. The program is as follows: "Prelude," Martini; "Pavane," Lott; "Cello mio ben," Gloriani; Mr. McCormack, Prelude and allegro, Pugnani-Kreisler; Mr. Polak, "J'ai pleuré en rêve," Hug; "Idéale," Tosti; "Over the Top," Greichmanoff; "Oh! Thou Bellow Harvest Field," Rachmaninoff; Mr. McCormack, Romance, Wagner-Wilhelm; Mr. Polak, "The Bard of Armagh," Hughes; "Dear, Dark Head," Fox; "Lagan Love Song," Hart; "The Next Market Day," Hughes; Mr. McCormack, Rondo capriccioso, Saint-Saëns; Mr. Polak, "Remember Me When I Am Gone Away," Trueman; "What Do I Want, Blue Bird," Bursleigh; "The Scythe Song," Hart; "Eleanore," Coleridge-Taylor; Mr. McCormack.

George Hamlin, the tenor, it is understood, will take part in the performances of the Chicago Opera Company, at the Boston Opera House, singing the rôle of Gennaro in Wolf-Ferrari's "Jewels of the Madonna." His soprano associate in the piece will be Mme. Rosa Raisa.

A successful beginning of the seat sale for the Chicago Opera season is announced from the Boston management of the enterprise to have taken place yesterday. The sale continues throughout the week at the box office of the Boston Opera House and at the office of M. Steiner & Sons Company, 162 Boylston Street. All subscription orders and advance mail orders have been filled, and the tickets have been sent to purchasers from the office of C. A. Ellis, Symphony Hall.

USE OF TRACTORS TAUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—In order that the farmers in the Memphis territory may offset the shortage of man-power in the cultivation of food crops this spring, a school of instruction in the use of tractors is being conducted here by the Business Men's Club.

EDUCATION IN CANADA

W. S. Carter, chief superintendent of education in the Province of New Brunswick, will give a talk on "Education in Canada as Affected by the War," following a dinner of the Massachusetts Schoolmasters Club at the Hotel Bellevue next Saturday. This will be followed in turn by a general discussion and questions.

have to pay taxes to support the Protestant schools, but a considerable amount of Jewish money goes to the Roman Catholic Board of School Commissioners. This curious result comes about by virtue of a law under which the money levied for school purposes from corporations is divided between the Roman Catholic and the Protestant boards. Of course there is a great deal of Jewish money in corporations, and the larger part of it goes not to the schools their children attend but to the Roman Catholic schools, because the division is in proportion to the Roman Catholic and Protestant numerical strength in each district, and Roman Catholics are in the majority. The adherents of all other religious bodies, not classed as Roman Catholic or Protestant, are in the same position as the Jews in this respect.

MUSIC

Armenian Concert

In Jordan Hall, on Monday evening, a chorus directed by Krikor Proff-Kalfalian and a group of soloists presented a program of Armenian music, to the applause of a considerable audience. The pieces presented were chiefly compositions by the director, written on the basis of Armenian folk songs. The concert, with some elaboration, was planned on the lines of one given by Mr. Proff-Kalfalian in Jordan Hall in the fall of 1916. The soloists included four singers: Mrs. Rose Zakhalian, Miss H. Gudenian, Miss Arak Mooradian and Mrs. L. Haldjian; a pianist, Miss Z. Bayentz; an organist, Homer Humphrey; and a violoncellist, Miss Lucille Quimby.

Mr. Proff-Kalfalian seems to be the only composer of concert pieces who systematically uses the popular tunes of Armenia as a source for melodic material, for while certain musical patriots of his produce songs and piano works, they do not as a rule, make use of their oriental heritage. Quite the contrary, they plan their melodies after conventional European models, writing, perhaps, an air for voice in the French manner, a mazurka according to the Polish school, or a waltz as it is done in Vienna. So writing, they may obtain a vogue in Constantinople, and possibly elsewhere. But he has attacked the problem of adapting the tunes of his native country to formal art; and for his trouble he has received no little recognition in France, where he studied, and is now finding acknowledgment in the United States, where he has taken up residence. In Paris, not many years ago, he won serious notice from the progressive group of musicians who are committed to the folk song movement in modern composition. In Boston of late he enjoyed at the hands of some manufacturers of phonographic records the honor of having one of his songs put on the market in disc form. This latter little attention was bestowed on him, it has been alleged, without full recognition of his rights as author and proprietor.

It is no doubt to be regretted that he is alone in his work; for with a number of musicians testing the availability of Armenian tunes, larger results could be obtained. This composer has confined himself for the most part to vocal writing. Another composer might exploit the potentialities of the tunes as orchestral themes. He has developed his melodies on a substructure of a rather strict, inflexible harmony and has decorated them on a scheme of somewhat geometric. Eighteenth Century figuration. He is an enthusiastic student of Bach, and he applies his special scholarship with results that are no doubt quaint and engaging, but that are often severe and hard.

QUESTION OF COAL SUPPLY IN OTTAWA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
OTTAWA, Ont.—According to the Mayor of Ottawa and the local Fuel Control Committee, the coal situation, instead of becoming better, is becoming "alarming."

It is stated by those officials that there is only two days' supply in the whole city and much of that which is here is soft coal. They strongly advised the shutting of the public schools, but the board this evening voted not to take this serious step, at any rate this week. Should, however, the situation not improve by next week, then it is probable that it may be found necessary to close all the schools in the city.

The Government is being urged to close down as many of their buildings as possible, while the fuel committee also expresses the opinion that places of amusement and non-essential business should temporarily suspend operations. The committee further suggest "That those who have coal should help out their neighbors. It may become necessary to use compulsion in redistribution, even among private consumers." The three fuelless days came to an end last night and today business is resumed as usual.

LABOR CONVENTION AND PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
VANCOUVER, B. C.—The five-day session of the British Columbia Federation of Labor convention has come to an end. Duncan McCallum, business agent of the machinists in Vancouver, one of the leading thinkers in labor circles of the province was elected president for 1918. One of the most important results of the convention was the passing of a resolution that labor form an independent political party, though many labor representatives who were connected with the Socialist Party opposed this, but were, however, overwhelmingly out-voted. Indorsement of a raise of from two to seven cents per capita on union members to cover cost of placing in each one's hands a copy of the Federalist was given. This paper

PAID POLL TAX AS VOTE REQUISITE

Boston's Failure to Secure Hundreds of Thousands of Dollars for City Treasury Calls Attention to Montana Law

Payment of poll taxes in many of the states of the United States is made a requisite for the right to exercise suffrage. If a man has not paid his poll tax he is not allowed to vote. Challenges at the polls in such states are often on the ground of unpaid poll taxes. Montana, for instance, has very stringent poll tax regulations. Boston's tax collector, John J. Curley, is very much interested in the Montana laws regarding the poll tax collection laws. Montana laws for payment of poll taxes are so severe that employers of labor are required to pay the poll taxes if their employees do not pay them. The Montana poll tax laws say:

"Every male inhabitant of this State over 21, except paupers and Indians, not taxed, must annually pay a poll tax of two dollars."

"Poll tax must be collected by the Assessor at any time during the year. The Assessor must demand payment of poll tax on every person liable therefor whose name does not appear upon the assessment list, and on neglect or refusal of such person to pay the same, he must collect by seizure or sale of any personal property owned by such person."

"The sale may be made after three hours' verbal notice of the time and place, and the provisions of this act apply to such seizure and sale."

"Every person or corporation employing one or more persons subject to poll tax is liable for any and all poll taxes that may be due from such employees, and may deduct the amount paid out for such poll tax from any sums due such employees."

Enactment of such a law in Massachusetts, it is said, would go far to help Boston solve its poll tax collection problem. Collector Curley has always insisted that with the cooperation of employers of labor in this city he could go far toward making his poll tax collections hundreds of thousands of dollars more every year. He says he asked the Chamber of Commerce to help him influence employers, such as the Boston Elevated, the Edison and several other large employing corporations, to allow him to post notices in their places calling the attention of the men to the fact that it was their duty as citizens to pay their poll taxes. The collector says he never got that permission nor did he receive any help from department stores, factories or mills.

The collector says that employers could help the city secure a large proportion of poll taxes if they would make it their business to find if their employees pay their taxes. The collector declares that if big employing concerns advised their employees not to neglect this duty of citizenship that practically all of these men would pay the \$2 a year which is the price of being a citizen of Massachusetts.

Mr. Curley believes that a campaign of education showing the duty of poll tax payment, the influence of the Chamber of Commerce and large employers with labor together, with prompt delivery of the books to the collector by the assessors when the tax bills are sent out would bring Boston's poll tax collection to a percentage far above what has ever been realized.

PACIFIC FISHERIES PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SEATTLE, Wash.—At the opening conference of the United States Food Administration and salmon industry representatives from Washington, Oregon, California and Alaska, in this city, to discuss the regulation of the fishing industry of the Pacific Coast, only preliminary details were taken up. Until further data of costs of production can be obtained, no decision as to prices of raw material can be reached, according to Charles Hebbard, Food Administrator for Washington. The salmon cannerys are controlled under the General Food Law, but until Feb. 15 fishermen will not be licensed.

BRITISH CURRENCY PROBLEMS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau
LONDON, England.—The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury and the Ministry of Reconstruction have appointed a committee to consider the various problems which will arise in connection with currency and foreign exchange during the period of reconstruction, and report upon the steps required to bring about the restoration of normal conditions in due course. The constitution of the committee will be as follows: Lord Cunliffe, G. B. E., governor of the Bank of England, chairman; Sir Charles Addis, Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation; the Hon. Rupert Beckett, Beckett & Co.; Sir John Bradbury, K. C. B., Secretary to the Treasury; Mr. G. C. Cassels, Bank of Montreal; Mr. F. Gaspard Farrer, Baring & Co.; the Hon. Herbert Gibbs, of Antony Gibbs & Sons; Mr. W. H. N. Gooschen, chairman of the Clearing Bankers Committee; Lord Inchcape, of Strathnaver, G. C. M. G., K. C. S. I., K. C. I. E.; Mr. R. W. Jeans, Bank of Australasia; Mr. A. C. Pigou, M. A., professor of political economy, Cambridge University; Mr. G. F. Stewart, D. L., F. S. I., former governor of the Bank of Ireland; Mr. William Wallace, Royal Bank of Scotland; and Mr. G. C. Upcott of the Treasury and Ministry of Reconstruction will act as secretary to the committee.

has now become one of the largest labor papers on the continent. An interesting thing in connection with the session was the increasing tendency shown by the delegates to favor prohibition. A resolution brought in by the brewery workers, asking that the Government be petitioned to allow beer and light wines was defeated after a good deal of discussion, in which a number of men spoke in favor of prohibition, pointing out the great improvement among many laborers since the passage of the act. The motion causing the humor of the session was one offered by the Bankhead miners requesting labor boycott all food resulting from the labor of orientals. As half the market gardening of the province and much fruit growing is at present done by oriental labor, and as camp cooks as well as those in hotels and restaurants are largely oriental, this recommendation was defeated. However, the question of importing Chinese labor came in for usual bitter opposition. Opposition to this and industrial conscription were expressed.

While members of some of the soldier associations conferred with labor delegates, and an increasing feeling of set-together has arisen between returned soldiers and labor, the soldier representatives made it plain that for the present no hard and fast alliance would be made.

Among the most important measures passed during the sitting was one asking that wages be paid in cash instead of by check. Minimum wage for women was approved. That the fishing grounds should be open to all regardless of cannery licenses was approved. A resolution in favor of abolishing craft unions in favor of the more modern system of industrial organization was passed.

OFFICIAL NOTE ON
FREEDOM OF SPEECH
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
VIENNA, Austria (via Zürich).—In response to their application for official permission to hold a public meeting to discuss the peace question, some prominent citizens of Welfert, Bohemia, received an interesting communication from the government authorities. This consisted of explicit directions as to the manner in which the speakers were to handle their subject. They were told they must bring the following facts clearly before the meeting: 1. That the first steps to peace negotiations were taken by the Central Powers a year ago, and that these had repeatedly declared that they were waging a purely defensive war. 2. That they had answered the peace note of the Pope in the same conciliatory sense. 3. That since the beginning of the Russian revolution no military operations had been conducted against Russia, except in meeting Russian attacks. 4. That the Russian revolution was only rendered possible by the benevolent attitude of Austria-Hungary. 5. That the Russian proposals will receive a favorable answer. 6. That the whole responsibility for the long period of the war, and its present continuance, rests on the enemy governments. The Vienna Arbeiter Zeitung publishes the full text of this extraordinary communication, and dryly remarks that the best plan would be for the representative of the Government to come to the meeting and deliver the speeches himself. The journal adds that the fourth point is the most amusing; that the Russian revolution was only possible through the benevolent attitude of Austria. "What great good luck for the Russians," it says, "if an Austrian ministerial council had decided not to permit the fall of Tsardom the whole revolutionary movement would have failed."

SALVATION ARMY CAMPAIGN OPENS

New England Is Asked to Subscribe \$200,000 of the \$1,000,000 Relief Fund Sought

The campaign to raise money for the war relief work of the Salvation Army was opened today. "First to the front in Europe and last to ask for funds," is its slogan. The entire United States will be asked for a million dollars; New England for \$200,000. Ten days have been set aside for the appeal.

At the front the Salvation Army has established 100 huts for the Allies, of which seven have been put up since the United States entered the fight. To sustain these, with about 80 hostels back of the lines, and nearly 700 trained and uniformed attendants, the Salvation Army of the United States has to pay out \$15,000 daily, which it gathers in small sums throughout the country. More than a million dollars in cash has been spent in the work, say the officials, and every cent of it has come from the small givers.

Of the money to be raised, according to an announcement by those in charge, one-half will be used in the work at the front; one-quarter in the work at the cantonment camps, where the Salvation Army has its forces outside the gates, to guard the men when they start away on leave; and the remaining quarter will go for yards and other materials with which the women Salvationists will make garments and comforts for the men in the trenches and at sea. Not the least interesting thing about it is the fact that among these women are many reclaimed camp-followers, whom the Salvation Army has succeeded in transforming from menaces against the Government.

In preparation for the opening of the campaign to raise funds, the committee of team organizers of the Greater Boston district met on Monday evening in People's Palace and completed arrangements. Many business men and club women have been recruited for active service.

The progress of the campaign, and something of the work of the Salvation Army in the United States and abroad, will be described at a luncheon at the Boston City Club on Friday, to be attended by business men. Warner M. Marshall, chairman of the Boston district, will talk on the subject of the appeal.

PANAMA ENGINEER TO GO TO FRONT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CRISTOBAL, C. Z.—E. S. Waid of Cristobal, a prominent official of the Panama Railroad, who supervised the transportation system in the building of Gatun Dam, under the immediate direction of Maj.-Gen. William L. Siebert, has been commissioned as first lieutenant of engineers to serve on the American front in France.

ACTAON OFFICERS IN AMERICA

AN ATLANTIC PORT—Capt. William Johnson, five other officers and 20 sailors, who made up the gun crew of the American steamship Actaon, torpedoed off the coast of Spain on Nov. 29, 1917, have arrived here. Thirty-five members of the crew were left in Spain, but will be returned to the United States as soon as a ship is available.

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PROHIBITION IN PANAMA IN VIEW

Liberal Party Includes Demand for Reform in Its Platform—Liquor a Heavy Clog on the Wheel of Progress

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CRISTOBAL, C. Z.—At its recent convention in Panama City, the National Liberal Party of Panama, which is the dominant political party here, included in its platform a demand for reforms in the liquor laws of the country, with a view to ultimate complete prohibition. The president of the convention was Dr. Eusebio A. Morales, the present Secretary of Government and Justice in the Cabinet of President Valdes. He is commonly regarded as the most likely successor to Dr. Valdes. As his most prominent political opponent in Panama, Dr. Guillermo Andrevé, is a pronounced advocate of prohibition, it would seem that the movement is strongly under way in the Isthmian Republic.

This condition in the political attitude of public men of Panama toward the liquor traffic is the result of the conviction finally reached by them that the widespread use of intoxicants has been the main economic handicap in the development of the country.

As a consequence, it is held, interior towns have been without municipal and sanitary improvements, there are not 30 miles of improved roads in the whole 30,000 square miles of the Republic; while the numerous revolutions and political riots have largely been stimulated, and their worst excesses produced by rum drinking.

Another feature of the situation about which the statesmen of Panama are becoming solicitous, is the fact of the proximity of the number of saloons in Panama and Colon to the dry territory under the United States Government in the Canal Zone, in which large bodies of troops are quartered. The influence of these saloons has long been deplored by the best men in the army and navy here, as well as by an increasingly influential section of the employees of the Canal.

William Jennings Bryan wrote one of the latter recently of his desire to help to promote the cause of prohibition in Panama in any way he could.

Panamanian statesmen have also come to the conclusion that the revenues derived from liquor licenses are vastly below what might be obtained in other forms of taxation if the population should begin to develop the country, with its large potential resources, through the application of labor efficiency as a result of prohibition. A large part of the rum manufactured in the interior escapes taxation because it is practically impossible to detect the illicit distilleries; but if there were no market for the product in Panama and Colon, one of the incentives for its production would be removed, while the sale of it in the interior towns could also be prohibited more or less effectively, even if the illicit distillation in the mountains should have to be more gradually eliminated.

The demand for sugar also is playing its part in the abandonment of the use of sugar cane plantations for the manufacture of rum.

The labors of Dr. Andrevé, who has been Superintendent of Education for the Panama Government for the last five years, have included a campaign of education against liquor which has not been without result.

All of these combined factors have been at work to create a public opinion in Panama which may lead to national prohibition if vigorously followed up by its advocates.

MR. J. R. CLYNES ON FOOD DISTRIBUTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England.—Mr. J. R. Clynès, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food, in addressing a meeting held recently at Ancoats near Manchester, said that with the exception of America, there was not a combatant nation whose people had suffered less from food privations than the people of Great Britain. An obligation rested on the whole community to refrain from food hoarding and from seeking to get more than their share. There were those who thought this question could be easily solved by commandeering all food and distributing it equally on a family basis among the people, but there were difficulties, and he believed, impossibilities, in the way of giving effect to such a scheme. He was not opposed to any necessary system of rationing. The Food Ministry had, indeed, instituted it, and it was a system which ought to apply to all articles which were, or were likely to become scarce.

Now had come the test for the civilian population, Mr. Clynès continued, to play some part in the business of war and to face some of those privations which their young men had to encounter when they went into the trenches. This part must be played by all classes of the community, but the mass of the poorer people could not economize. They had not the margin on which it was possible to save. The well-to-do, with their knowledge of cooking and their kitchen facilities, could provide themselves with many tasty and sustaining dishes not available to poorer people.

Referring to the temporary meat shortage at the week-end, he said that the great difficulties with regard to the meat supply might have a propagandist value, showing people what they could do without. It was very hard to stand in queues, but he believed that the effect of the action of the Food Ministry would be very soon

to restore, he would not say ample supplies of meat, but fairly substantial supplies. There might, however, have to be economy in its consumption by those not of the manual laboring classes.

The Food Ministry must ask all kinds of food suppliers to look upon their work now, not as the mere selling of something for profit, but as a great national service, which would be a determining factor in the war. Unless justice were done to the civil population unrest would grow, and division would begin—that division which, the German enemy hoped, would put an end to the war in their favor. However wrong the impression was that the rich had been favored, it was an impression which must be removed. The next great stage of the Food Ministry's work was to secure an equal share of food for all.

MR. TROTZKY AND THE FRENCH SOCIALISTS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—According to a radio message that has reached Paris from Petrograd, Mr. Trotzky has published in the Izvestia, the Soviet organ, an answer to the appeal to the Russian Socialists by the French Socialists which was issued quite recently. Mr. Trotzky, according to this, does not appear to be very sympathetic toward the French Socialists. Referring to the remark in the French appeal that it was the criminal policy of Tsarism that had disorganized and ruined the country, he says that the French and Belgian "social patriots" like Vandervelde, Guesde, Sembat, and Thomas had, since the beginning of the war, proposed to Russian Socialists that they should make a truce with that same Tsarism which they now held responsible for the ruin of Russia. He makes violent accusations against all the "bourgeois" governments, and can see no difference between German imperialism and the imperialism of the Allies, while he does not admit the claim of legitimate defense on the part of the allied governments on whom the war was imposed, any more than on behalf of the Central Empires who set the war going.

He says that three years of war have proved that there is no ending of war by war, and that, therefore, the Russian Socialists have sought to end it by revolution, adding that, when power passed into the hands of the conciliatory Socialists, "the Russian Vanderveldes and Scheidemanns," the latter sought to preserve inviolable the body of the old imperialist alliance. International socialism found itself ruined. "The parliamentary fraction of French socialism, entirely responsible for this humiliation of French official socialism, is on that account deprived of all justification for passing judgment upon Russian Bolshevism," he adds, "and French official socialism is the least qualified to reproach us for the separate armistice and the danger of a separate peace." As to the latter, Mr. Trotzky says that the Bolsheviks have proposed a general armistice and a general peace to the nations engaged in the war, and at the finish of his statement he expresses the hope that the "proletariat" will be able to induce some of the allied governments to take part in the peace negotiations.

NEW GOVERNMENT OFFICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—So frequent is the creation of new government boards, commissions and similar bodies, and the consequent engagements of large staffs that it has been practically decided to erect a new government office, which is to be a nine-story building in the heart of the city. Nearly all the new departments which are being created have, it is needless to say, some connection with the war.

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NOTES ON LABOR IN GREAT BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen, and Clerks, as the result of continued inquiries in regard to dressmakers' wages, have disclosed a very deplorable condition of things. The union has been asked to open up negotiations on behalf of 13 members, employed by a firm in the west of England whose present rates of pay are as follows:

Age yrs.	20	21	22	23	24	25	30
exp.	5	6	8	8	9	9	11 & 12
Wage	7s. 4d.	8d.	10s. 10d.	10s. 12d.	11s.	12s.	12s. 6d.
	7s. 6d.	8d.	10s. 12d.	11s.	12s.	12s. 6d.	12s. 6d.
	10s.	10s.	10s. 12d.	11s.	12s.	12s. 6d.	12s. 6d.

Such a condition as is revealed here, the union truly states, is an absolute disgrace to the trade. It is evident that until the employees take strong organized action, there is no limit to the extent to which some employers are prepared to go in taking advantage of their helplessness. Fortunately for the workers and also fortunately for the more scrupulous employers who pay better wages, there are signs everywhere, the union reports, that dressmakers are realizing the power of organized effort. Already in many places, through joining the National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen, and Clerks, they have been able to treble their wages and secure greater regularity of employment. Such a case as the one quoted above, the union considers, provides further strong reason for an extension of the Trade Boards Act.

The National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen, and Clerks, in reviewing their work for the year 1917, record the increasing readiness of employers to negotiate and bodies of employers to negotiate with the union. It is a most welcome feature in their year's work and one of the most important signs of the times. This tendency, the union anticipates, will become even more marked during the present year.

Serious trouble among the electrical workers has been averted by a concession to their demand to be included in the 12½ per cent increase in wages granted to time-workers in certain state-controlled engineering works and foundries. At the request of the War Cabinet the Chief Industrial Commissioner, Sir George Aspinall, met, in private, representatives of the employers concerned and of the electrical trades union when, after prolonged negotiations, it was agreed that all plain time-workers employed in generating stations, sub-stations, and on mains directly concerned in the generation and distribution of electrical energy, including the technical staff, and, in the case of electrical contractors, workers employed on munitions work, including the technical staff, should receive the following bonus:

- (1) All workers who have received not more than 20s. war advance, the equivalent of 12½ per cent on earnings; any advance given by a pending decision of the Committee on Production, or any advance given by agreement or otherwise, equivalent to the advance of 5s. granted by the Committee on Production to certain trades from the first full pay day in December, to be added as a war advance to the advance already given, and to count as part of the earnings from the date of such advance.
- (2) All workers who have received over 20s. war advance sufficient to produce the equivalent of the 20s. plus 12½ per cent on earnings, that is to say, any excess in war advances over 20s., shall merge in the 12½ per cent on earnings.
- (3) Workmen who have received the equivalent of 20s. war advance plus 12½ per cent on earnings, or more, are not affected by this settlement. In calculating whether 20s. has been received, it shall be taken as 20s. for the normal week as recognized in the district.

(4) Basic rates of wages and conditions of labor shall remain as at present, until the withdrawal of war wages and war bonuses. This clause is without prejudice to pending negotiations, if any, which may have commenced.

(5) This decision shall take effect from the beginning of the first full pay, the next after Oct. 13, 1917.

The South Wales Miners Federation held a special conference at Cardiff to discuss questions relating to income tax and food prices. The meeting passed a resolution asking for a further abatement on income tax on wages, no incomes below the point sufficient to assure the workers of a standard of living at least equal to a pre-war standard to be taxed. Other resolutions called upon the Government to relieve essential articles of food of all increase in prices due to excess profits and war risk charges, and to put the Provision of Meals Act into operation throughout the country, also that education authorities should be authorized to supply children with food and clothing, in cases of necessity, and that the scale of pensions and separation allowances should immediately be raised by 100 per cent.

At a special conference of representatives of trade union branches and other labor organizations in the Bow and Bromley divisions of London, Mr. George Lansbury was adopted as prospective Labor candidate for the division. Mr. Lansbury resigned as Labor member for Bow some five years ago in order to stand as an independent member and supporter of woman suffrage, but he was defeated at the election.

DR. ADDISON ON PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A deputation from the Strength of Britain Movement recently waited on Dr. Addison, Minister of Reconstruction, for the purpose of urging the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors during the war and the period of demobilization. Dr. Addison, in replying to the deputation, expressed his agreement with many of the arguments that had been put forward. At the same time he reminded them that whatever might be an ideal measure for national well-being was unsuited to the exigencies of war if undue friction and unrest were to follow as a result of its application. Dr. Addison mentioned that in his experience as Minister of Munitions he had found that to make restrictions exceeding the willingness of the people to whom they were to apply was likely to aggravate the evils which they were designed to correct.

CARRIER PIGEONS IN AIR RAIDS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland.—According to the German military authorities, carrier pigeons were employed in all the air raids made by the French over Alsace-Lorraine. With the help of miniature parachutes the airmen let down cages containing one or two birds. In these cages were found printed sheets asking the finder to employ the pigeons for sending useful information to the French armies, and particularly as to the movements of German troops.



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JAMAICA FOOD PRICES FIXED

While Governor Opposes Appointment of a Controller, a Committee Regulates Sale of All Imported Articles

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON (Jamaica) B. W. I.—Governor Manning has decided against appointing a Food Controller here, and he is also opposed to fixing the prices to be paid for vegetables, grain and fruit grown in the island. A food committee, however, fixes the prices of the chief items of imported food, and the Government has just decided to put into force a standard for the making of war bread. This will apply to the bread put on sale, not to bread made for family use. Only 85 per cent of wheat flour is to be used, the other 15 per cent being made up by the use of corn meal, or some other substitute. For such other substitute it is proposed that potato flour, banana meal, or even breadfruit meal may be found suitable, and the Governor has enlisted the assistance of the Jamaica Agricultural Society to find out the practicability of using these or other local products. Cassava flour will probably prove most useful.

The Government has also proclaimed that, from the first day of February, not more than 15 per cent of sugar may be used in making cakes, buns or biscuits. The food prices at present enforced here in the capital, Kingston, and within 25 miles of it, by rail, and also in all seaports and within five miles of each, are as follows:

Flour (varying grades) 4½d. (9 cents) per pound; corn meal 3½d. (7 cents); rice 4½d.; sugar 3d. (6 cents) to 4d. (8 cents); condensed milk 11d. per one-pound tin (22 cents); kerosene oil 6d. (12 cents) per quart; cottonseed oil 2s. 3d. (54 cents) per quart.

Bread is to be sold at a rate not less than eight ounces for 3d. (6 cents). Fresh milk is now up to 7d. and 7½d. per quart (it used to be 6d.). Fresh fish has risen from 6d. to 6½d.

The prisoners from the general pen-

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THREE CLASSES OF MOLLUSCA

United States Geological Survey Shows They Have Existed Millions of Years on Globe

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Clams, snails and the pearly or chambered nautilus represent the three main classes of the Mollusca, one of the great divisions of the animal kingdom, which has existed upon the globe many millions of years before the age of man, according to the United States Geological Survey.

The cephalopods, the class which includes the chambered nautilus, are the most highly organized of the mollusks. They breathe by gills and live in the sea. Very few species of cephalopods are living today, but the remains of more than 7000 species have been found embedded in rocks. One group of cephalopods, the ammonoids, is now extinct, yet the fossil remains of no less than 5000 species of ammonoids have been found and described. These animals were once abundant and in an ancient geologic period may for a long time have been the masters of the sea.

Each ammonoid lived in a shell that it made itself, and as it grew it moved forward from time to time in its growing shell and built a shelly partition behind itself. In this way the shell became chambered.



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SPEED IN FILING TAX RETURNS URGED

Internal Revenue Office Says
Extension of Time Should Not
Serve to Delay Preparation
and Submitting of Papers

Despite the general extension of time in which federal income tax and excess profits tax returns may be filed, there is no let-up in activity at the Internal Revenue office headquarters in Boston. "This extension by the commissioner in a great aid to everybody concerned," says Collector John F. Mailey, "but it is not the signal to delay the preparation and filing of returns."

"Everybody who can file, should do so now. The obligation of filing these returns is now generally understood, and nearly every one has at least set about to prepare his return. Let us go right through with this public duty now. Filing will prevent a jamming of the machinery at the last minute. It is easier for the average person to make out the return now than it will be later."

"We shall continue the free advisory service day and night, as planned. I feel that the people of Massachusetts appreciate this free aid and advice, this getting together of the government officials and the people."

"Let the good work continue. My deputies will do their part and every cooperation that the revenue office can furnish is freely offered every hour of the day and evening throughout Massachusetts. Don't lag with your income tax return, is my slogan. The fellow who gets in now has a better chance to get any aid and advice he may need. When the return is filed, he can count an important public duty done."

Mr. Mailey states that banking concerns and trust companies are showing a splendid knowledge of the income tax law, and they have liberally cooperated with those making returns as well as with revenue officials. All over the country deputy collectors are willingly giving advice, and are assisting especially those who are making out their returns for the first time. Clerks in his department are working far into the evening, and on all sides there seems to be a generous cooperation in the work.

Two new tax return forms are now being issued, No. 1096 and No. 1099, and on these the Government will base its checking-up system. One of these forms must be filled in for each person or organization to whom income of \$800 or more was paid during the year 1917. These forms must be forwarded with return form No. 1096 to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Sorting Division, Washington, D. C., on or before March 1. This form is not to be used by stock brokers in reporting profits paid, nor should dividends on stock, or interest of bonds of domestic and resident corporations be reported upon it.

Form 1096 refers to the payments of income, etc., required to be reported under the Act of Oct. 3, 1917, and the character of income includes payments of interest, rent, salaries, wages, premiums, annuities, compensation, remuneration, emoluments, or other fixed or determinable gains, profits, and income of more than \$800. Payments of dividends on stock of domestic or resident corporations amounting to \$100 or more (except to non-resident alien corporations having no office or place of business in the United States) are also included, as well as profits and losses from dealings in securities, and collection of foreign payments of interest or dividends by means of coupons, checks, or bills of exchange.

HOW MAJOR LUMSDEN WON VICTORIA CROSS

Maj. F. W. Lumsden of the Royal Marine Artillery, writes Lieut. J. P. Lloyd in an article on "Tales of the V. C.," is the first member of that corps to win the Victoria Cross since the days of the Crimea. His act stands in a place of its own, the special circumstances for which it was awarded having no parallel in the records of crosses awarded for achievements in the war.

A battery of six enemy field guns had been captured, but it had been found necessary to leave them where they had been dug in, 300 yards outside the line intrenched by our troops. The enemy, as was inevitable, kept the captured guns under a heavy and continuous fire, with the obvious intention of capturing them at the first opportunity. It was certain that any attempt on our part to save these weapons would be fraught with grave danger. Major Lumsden undertook to bring them into our lines. A brave example inspired brave men, and the artillery teams and the infantry who supported the Major won great renown that night.

He had under his charge a party of infantry and gunners to dig out the guns from their pits, and four teams to drag them back into our lines. Of these four teams one lost a driver and two horses in making its way through the barrage. So leaving the remaining three teams in a covered position, Major Lumsden made his way with the rest of the party, through a storm of machine-gun, rifle and shrapnel fire, to the guns. Here he got the men to work, and personally superintended the digging out of the guns, inspiring them by his example. Then he had the guns hauled by hand out of the pits to a place where they could be limbered up. An infantry officer who was with the party gave high praise to his cool and resolute leadership under the most intense fire. "He inspired confidence and enthusiasm among the men, thus getting the work done in the best possible time and with as little confusion as possible." Major Lumsden then sent for the three teams, limbered up three of the

guns and himself conducted them back to our lines. Meanwhile the enemy had been making determined efforts to reach the three remaining guns. In spite of this, as two fresh teams had now arrived on the scene, Major Lumsden announced his intention of trying to save two more of the guns. On his return he found that the enemy had reached the original gun pits, but in the face of the tremendous fire at close range which was now being concentrated upon the party, the two guns were limbered up, and taken in their turn to the rear. By this time the enemy had broken through the infantry covering party in considerable strength, and had succeeded in reaching the sixth gun and blowing out its breech. But their triumph was brief, for with unquenchable courage Major Lumsden returned with a small party and forced the Germans to retire. Once more he returned to our lines, secured a fresh team, and completed his task of recovering the sixth and last gun from the clutches of an enraged and disappointed enemy.

For persistence in the execution of a deliberately planned undertaking, and for brilliant and courageous conduct this saving of the guns has not been surpassed in any war. At the time of his decoration with the Victoria Cross by the King, Lumsden held the rank of brigadier-general, and the great bravery and fine conduct he had consistently shown on other occasions were further acknowledged by the presentation of the D. S. O. with two bars.

NEW ZEALAND AND SHIPBUILDING POLICY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—That New Zealand may be expected to enter on a shipbuilding policy after the war, aided by its own large deposits of iron ore, was indicated in an address to the Chamber of Commerce meeting in conference in this city recently. Mr. W. M. Massey, in his address, pointed out that if a ship was built in New Zealand and was on the Australian register it had to pay a duty of 25 per cent to the Australian Government, whereas if a ship was built in Australia and came to New Zealand it would be admitted free. In addition, in the case of a boat, built in Sydney there was no duty there on the engine and boilers if it could be shown that the vessel was being built for export. In New Zealand, however, a duty of 22½ per cent had to be paid on engines and boilers for steamers built in the Dominion.

"I need not remind you," continued the Prime Minister, "that the shipbuilding industry is in its infancy in New Zealand. Not much has been done in the development yet, but such development will take place probably sooner than some people think. Every one knows of the large deposits of iron ore and iron sand in this country, and I am glad to say that the manufacture has been commenced and is going on satisfactorily. I hope that it will not be long before these matters are taken up seriously. I have not the slightest doubt that in years to come the New Zealand iron deposits will be utilized in such a way that the country will be able to ship its own products to other parts of the world."

Mr. Massey indicated that after the war New Zealand would revise its customs' tariff, especially as it affected the present shipbuilding, and would adopt a policy of development on an imperial as well as a local basis. He thought that a system of subsidies on ships carrying produce within the British Empire would be introduced, and that a lower scale of tonnage dues and port charges would apply in all British ports to British-owned vessels. He pointed out, however, that the prophecy was simply the expression of his own understanding of what would happen.

POULTRY SOLD MUST BE COLD STORAGE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Licensed trading in any poultry, other than cold storage, from Feb. 23 to May 1, has been forbidden by the United States Food Administration, here. In pursuance of this ruling, dealers have been notified that stock of this kind, other than cold storage, already purchased must be disposed of by Feb. 23 and that additional stocks may not be purchased.

It is said that the Food Administration hopes, by this order, to increase the production of eggs, adding to the available market supply and at the same time allowing them to go into storage during the season of high production at a price which will not necessitate unreasonable figures for storage eggs next fall and winter.

Failure to observe this order would constitute a violation of the Food Control Act. It would be followed by revocation of license or could be punished by a fine of not more than \$500, by imprisonment for not more than two years, or by all three.

FARMER SHOT AT AN ARMY BALLOON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MACON, Ga.—Charged with having fired upon an army balloon flying the United States flag, Clem Clements, a Dodge County farmer, has made a confession and been held for trial. The district attorney declares Clements at first boasted of his exploit, but when arrested he denied his guilt. Later he declared that his wife and children were frightened and fled from the house into near-by bushes when the balloon approached, thinking it a German machine. With their cries ringing in his ears, he says, he hurriedly seized a revolver and fired. The district attorney declares he has information that three other persons also fired at the balloon.

PORTO RICAN ASKS RULING ON STATUS

Question Raised Under Selective
Draft Law Said to Affect
Many Men on the Island—
Spanish Citizenship Pleaded

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico.—In a personal appeal made direct to John A. Wilson, adjutant-general, Pedro Baiges Gomez of Ahasco, in seeking a solution of his own case, has raised a question regarding the status of many persons in the island.

Señor Baiges, a son of a Spaniard who preserved his Spanish citizenship following the war with Spain, and who preserved the status of his children as Spanish subjects by having them registered in the Spanish consulate and recorded in the office of the Secretary of Porto Rico, lost his status as a Spanish subject by becoming a member of the National Guard of the State of New York, and by swearing to support the Constitution of the United States on being admitted to the bar before the Supreme Court of Porto Rico.

Officials say there are many other young men in Porto Rico in exactly the same position, whose exact status in all probability will have to be referred to the courts for determination in connection with questions arising out of military service law.

Señor Baiges has been certified by the District Board for Porto Rico as being capable for military service after he had appealed from a similar decision by the local board of Mayaguez. He appealed on two grounds, one that he was an alien, and the other that he was not physically fit for service. He claims that it was only by special permission that he became a member of company A, tenth regiment, New York National Guard, at Albany, in 1913. His record at target practice was so poor, he told the adjutant-general, that, in 1914, he was advised to drop out of his company. He was a law student in Albany at that time.

However, later in 1914, during the trouble on the Mexican border, his captain, R. K. Townsend, informed him that his company had been placed in readiness for active duty and advised him that he was at liberty to drop from the company or else go to the border. He decided to go to the border.

When he came home, late in 1914, he told his father of his military experience, and his father called his attention to the fact that was a subject of the King of Spain. Under the Spanish law the Spanish subject serving with the military forces of any foreign country loses his status as a Spanish subject.

In 1915, on being admitted to the bar, the younger Baiges took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and of Porto Rico. He says that because of doubt as to his political status he has never voted.

Señor Baiges says that he is not opposed to serving with the military forces of the United States, and cites the fact that already he has had military experience under the American flag, but he asserts that he felt that he would finally be rejected, and that he has had so many conflicting opinions from judges and lawyers with whom he has discussed the question of his status that he has appealed to the adjutant-general for help.

AIRPLANE WOOD FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Two special fast freight trains a week are now leaving over the Grand Trunk Pacific Transcontinental from Prince Rupert, British Columbia, for Toronto, loaded with aeroplane spruce. Most of the spruce is logged on the Queen Charlotte Islands, where some of the finest spruce in the world is found. This timber alone has been found to meet fully the particular and peculiar requirements of aeroplane construction.

Further particulars as to the getting out of the spruce were made known this week by government officials. The Province of British Columbia has now entered upon the task of getting out 2,000,000 feet of aeroplane timber every week. How very fine the timber must be for the flying machines' construction may be best understood by the fact that to get this 2,000,000 feet of spruce no less than 20,000,000 feet have to be cut, for so high are the specifications that only about 10 per cent logged is of sufficiently high grade to be used.

The government officials have thrown open all crown spruce timber lands, whether publicly owned or privately leased, to the aeroplane loggers. This was done by an order-in-council, and for once at least in this war the Government has rudely stepped on the toes of capitalists, for much of this choice spruce land was leased by prominent capitalists, who saw in the present demand for spruce a chance for enormous profits. Through an order-in-council all this has been done away with. A valuable discovery made by an American firm now makes it possible to dry the spruce in three weeks as against six months in the past. Ordinary kiln drying has a deteriorating effect upon timber, breaking down the cells in the fibers of the wood. The new invention replaces the spruce sap in the cells with live steam, which in turn is dried out without injuring the wood fibers or lessening the strength of the wood.

PRICE OF RABBITS FIXED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

LONDON, England.—The Ministry of Food announces that from Jan. 14, under the provisions of the Rabbits

(Prices) Order, made by the Food Controller, the maximum price at which a wild rabbit may be sold will be 2s., if the pelt or skin is included, or 1s. 9d. without the skin. For part of a wild rabbit the price will be at the rate of 10d. a pound, skinned and cleaned. A food committee may vary the maximum price within its area, but may not increase it without the sanction of the Food Controller. In calculating the price of a broken half-penny shall count as a halfpenny. No additional charges may be made for packing, credit or delivery. The Food Controller has power to cancel or modify contracts under the new prices. Every person selling rabbits by retail at any shop, stand, barrow, or other vehicle must display conspicuously a notice showing the maximum price. The order does not apply to live rabbits or to retail sales of cooked rabbits in the ordinary way of trade. It includes all rabbits whether imported or not, except those reared in captivity.

DRY LAW LOWERS NUMBER IN PRISON

Figures Show Decrease in Inmates
in Oregon Penitentiary—Hon-
or System Is Adopted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SALEM, Ore.—Looking at the state penitentiary from the viewpoint of "the men inside," prohibition is credited with accomplishing more than any other one thing in decreasing the population of the prison. The men are finding that they can honestly trace most of their troubles to liquor. In the minor courts this has been proved so. In a state penitentiary, where the results are more comprehensive, statistics show it to be so. The fact is there are 100 fewer men in the Oregon penitentiary this year than last.

It is interesting to observe the drop in population and the number received at the penitentiary before and after prohibition became effective in Oregon, as shown by the following table:

Rec'd in 1915 before prohibition	1916	1917
January	28	29
February	27	21
March	17	11
April	20	9
May	26	12
June	21	12
July	20	10
August	3	4
September	13	8
October	22	8
November	21	15
December	11	3
	261	148

During all the years of this prison's existence up until Captain Murphy took charge, no meal was eaten by the prisoners in the dining rooms without surveillance of a guard with a loaded rifle in a steel cage elevation in the corner of the room. This custom was thrust out and conduct at meals was never better before. Privileges of the entire yard have been granted to the prisoners and there they may gather and play ball and chat. The central yard was made a garden spot, while in the middle a huge flag pole was erected. Here, the Stars and Stripes float daily and the flag is raised and lowered morning and evening with proper ceremony.

Minstrel and picture shows, band and orchestral music, lectures, band concerts and religious services are encouraged. The honor body selected an amusement committee which is composed of a corps of ushers and a sergeant-at-arms. They are responsible for their own order. In special cases the warden backs them up and they hold lodge meetings. If an offender trespasses on rights he is tried by his fellow prisoners and temporarily deprived of his privileges.

During the recent flax-pulling season, about 70 men were taken from inside the walls and carried miles into the country to work. They were accompanied by an unarmed guard force, only. The group remained there day and night until the fields were harvested. This winter bands of prisoners have been sent to the woods to cut and haul wood. They have no gun guards. Many who have been enjoying this outside work are "life-tenured."

The idea which is being grounded at the Oregon state penitentiary is that this prison is not a place of punishment entirely, but one of reformation.

CITIES MAY BE GIVEN POWER TO SELL ICE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—John Mitchell, chairman of the Federal Food Board, has announced here that the State Food Commission probably would declare ice one of the necessities of life and authorize every town and city in the State to purchase, store and sell ice for the use of its citizens.

In this manner, Mr. Mitchell, as State Food Commissioner, expects to eliminate the possibility of a shortage of ice, which has been a problem for some time. The Government might monopolize the ammonia for the manufacture of artificial ice.

FLOUR BROKERS IN GEORGIA QUESTIONED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—Examination was conducted recently by the Federal Food Administration for Georgia, of 15 flour brokers, who were asked to show cause why they should not be prosecuted for alleged violations of the law in flour speculations.

The Food Administration charges that these men, representing themselves to be flour brokers, are employed by mills to handle orders from wholesale dealers.

BRITISH SUFFRAGE FRIENDS PLEASED

Miss Helen Fraser, Lecturing in
the United States, Tells of the
Importance of the Victory to
the Women of the Empire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At the request of this bureau, Miss Helen Fraser, who is lecturing in the United States on the work of English women in the war, under auspices of the British Government, sent a signed statement from Buffalo, N. Y., in which she said that the women of England, having at last gained the ballot, were profoundly conscious of their responsibilities. Miss Fraser began her statement with a description of the Representation of the People Bill. "This bill," says Miss Fraser, "represents a great victory for the women suffragists and for democratic ideals. It enfranchises women of 30 and upwards, on a residence qualification, the same as men's, and as wives of voters and women graduates of our universities."

"The higher age for women was fixed as a compromise and accepted by all women suffrage societies and by Liberal and Labor women. Women voting at 21 on equal terms with the men would largely outnumber the male electorate, and a new electorate that outnumber all the old voters, was considered unwise."

"This bill also extends and simplifies the franchise for men and redistribution accompanies it, so it is a great measure of far-reaching effect. The victory for women is directly and immediately due to our war work, and our war work has been so useful and so admirable because of the great woman movement of the past."

"The war has given us some of the fruits of the patient work of 50 years, of the women who fought and worked for widening opportunities for women and for enfranchisement. Without their efforts and work, the women could not have done what they have, and their fine traditions of service and of fitness have been of inestimable value at this time."

"In these days of crisis and of struggle, our enfranchisement has come very quietly, and has been very much taken for granted by the mass of our people. After about 18 months of the war, it was perfectly clear that all real, wide opposition had passed away. Some members of the House of Lords made a last despairing protest. The defeated minority in that attempt represented the forces of reaction that are no longer of real power or influence in our country. In the House of Commons only 35 members voted against it."

"The final work in the years of war and the great constructive work of conversion in the country in peace times before has been done by the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, which has been so wisely and magnificently led by Mrs. Henry Fawcett, LL.D."

"The work of the National Union has been great and notable. It has included the work of the Scottish Women's Hospitals, so well known in America. The Council of the N. U. W. S. S. meets in London this month, and its members will rejoice in our great victory. It will have before it plans for a reconstructed union that will educate the women voter and enable the society to use its vast organization for good citizen service."

"The war has educated vast numbers of our women in essential things, and I know their votes will be cast in the best majority in any election during the war for every measure that will help us to attain victory. The work of reconstruction after the war will be a great task. The women of the country will be affected greatly by the industrial readjustments, and it is interesting that Mr. Asquith, the suffragists' old opponent, was converted largely by that fact."

"The women owe their enfranchisement to no particular party. The bill was an agreed compromise of all parties, but before the war the Labor Party had been solidly for woman suffrage. The weight of opinion in favor before the war had been steadily growing greater and greater, but the motive to act seemed lacking. "The war supplied it, and now men and women together, as we ought always to be, go on to our great task of finishing the struggle rightly, in victory for the Allies and a just and righteous peace. After that, we go on to the great work of 'winning the peace,' and while rejoicing in our victory, we are profoundly conscious of the responsibilities and duties it involves. We rejoice in the great opportunity of service it gives, and in giving, gives freedom."

CENTENARY OF CIVIL ENGINEER INSTITUTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

LONDON, England.—The Institution of Civil Engineers, which is now celebrating its centenary, was founded on Jan. 2, 1818, by a handful of engineers who met together at the Kendal Coffee House in Fleet Street. Thomas Telford, the leading engineer of the day, though not present on this occasion, was made president of the new institution and devoted himself to the furthering of its interests throughout his life. In 1828 a royal charter was granted to the institution. The membership did not increase rapidly, a fact which is attributed to the very high standard of attainment required for admission to its ranks. It was only after a period of 30 years that a membership of 1000 was reached, and just before the outbreak of the present war it attained its highest point of 2566 names.

The institution was founded with the object of providing a better op-

portunity for regular intercourse between engineers, in order that they might share and discuss their experiences and discoveries. The presidential chair has been filled by some of the world's greatest engineers, including Robert Stephenson, Sir John Wolfe Barry and Sir Benjamin Baker. The institution has been active in the promotion of research work and has been an important factor in the wonderful developments that have taken place in engineering during recent years. This is exemplified in the specialization that now characterizes the profession. Instead of a single class of civil engineers, there are now many classes including railway, mechanical, mining, marine, sanitary, gas, chemical and electrical engineers.

The vast network of railways covering the United Kingdom is a standing witness to the accomplishments of engineering in one branch alone, and a comparison between the first locomotive engine and a modern express train reveals the progress that railway engineering has made during the past century. Further developments are seen by a glance at the electric railway systems of the present day. It was in 1881 that an electric tramway was laid in Berlin which was quickly followed by the construction of electric trams and railways in other countries. In 1890 the City and South London Underground Electric line was opened, and the system which has been extended so successfully in London, is now being introduced into other great industrial centers in the country. Engineering achievements in other directions are too numerous to recall, but mention may be made of the Forth Bridge, the Tower Bridge over the Thames, the great Nile Dam, the lighthouses on the British coasts and finally of the developments in navigation which have led to the production of ships of steel and iron of great size and speed.

HENEY-FOR GOVERNOR CLUB IS FORMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Supporters of Francis J. Heney have announced the formation of a Francis J. Heney-for-Governor League, having opened headquarters in the Citizens National Bank Building. David E. Fulwider is chairman of the state organization, and Winfield Hogaboom is secretary. Mr. Fulwider had charge of the first Woodrow Wilson campaign in California.

Although Mr. Heney has become known principally for his connection in the famous San Francisco graft cases several years ago, his home at present is in Southern California, and it is from this section that his state campaign will be directed. Isidor Jacobs of San Francisco will have charge of Mr. Heney's campaign in the north.

Mr. Heney's campaign will be formally launched at a dinner to be held Lincoln's birthday. Guests from different parts of the State are expected to be present and a definite announcement of the lines along which the campaign will be conducted will be explained at that time.

At present Mr. Heney is employed as chief counsel for the Federal Trade Commission, and is conducting hearings throughout the East.

POTATO GROWERS COMPENSATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

LONDON, England.—The Food Controller calls attention to the fact that potato growers who are registered as wholesale dealers in potatoes will be paid compensation, due to them under the Potatoes Order, No. 2, based on the actual price (subject to any necessary adjustments as regards price of bags and method of delivery) at which they have sold their potatoes, whether they sell as growers or as wholesale dealers. No deduction as representing dealers' profit can be made from the sale price for the purpose of calculating the compensation payable. It should also be noted that compensation may not be claimed by the grower in respect of any ware potatoes he may sell for the purpose of seed.

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NORMAL SCHOOL POSITIONS AFFECTED

Politics in Payrolls of State and
County Said to Result in
Jeopardizing Efficiency in Ed-
ucational Institutions

Politics in state and county pay rolls in Massachusetts, said to operate to the advantage of those who have political interests, is found to be a serious obstacle to the progress of the normal schools, and the Legislature is confronted with the task of correcting the situation or permitting the normal schools to continue "in grave danger of losing many efficient administrators."

Cumbersome procedure in fixing salaries was thoroughly studied by the executive council in developing a plan for standardizing departmental and institutional salaries. In its report now before the Legislative Committee on Public Service, the council says:

"In the normal schools the entrance rate for a new employee is determined by the salary rate of the incumbent who previously held the position. This salary rate is granted by the Legislature in the appropriation, although the principal may not use the entire amount; thus, for instance, if a vacancy occurs in a position filled at \$2500, the Legislature automatically appropriates \$2500, merely because the previous incumbent of the position received that amount, although the new incumbent may be offered only \$2100."

"Immediately thereafter the position is worth only \$2100 in the eyes of the Legislature. This system in our normal schools is so rigid that it results in an unwholesome way. When, for instance, it is found desirable to ask for the resignation of a teacher in order that the position may be filled more capably, it frequently is the custom for the principal, with good intent, to request an increase in the salary for the position held by the incompetent, whose resignation has been requested, so that the Legislature will appropriate sufficient salary to obtain a new and more competent teacher."

"It is impossible to obtain this additional salary increase in any other way, owing to the custom and the rigidity affecting procedure. Nothing could more clearly demonstrate the inefficiency of present salary fixing methods—which undoubtedly causes many of our best employees to leave the service whenever anything like an equal opportunity is offered them in private business."

The council holds that a business organization of the proportions of the state service should be conducted along more businesslike lines. It recommends establishment of salary procedure sufficiently flexible to meet conditions such as exist in the normal schools.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

LOCAL FOOTWEAR
MARKET SPOTTY

Where There Is Activity, Orders of Good Proportions Being Booked—Prices Too Appear Uneven, Strength Common

Specially reported for The Christian Science Monitor

Trading in the Boston shoe market is called spotty by some, but the spots that are active are booking a business of good proportions. The local market is a large one, and its trading radius is world-wide, therefore, to sum up conditions from what is heard in a general way is more or less useless. There is some complaint about the backwardness of ordering, also the fact that buyers returned home without arranging their business for the future as they usually do. However, some of the manufacturers did all that and more, therefore, are in a position which prevents the acceptance of new accounts or giving duplicate orders satisfactory deliveries. The fact is the lines of footwear that are wanted by the majority are well sold up and several completely so.

Values are another peculiar feature. Concessions, stability and advances will all be met with in a trip through the shoe district, not on any one particular line, but in lines generally sought after. Such experiences serve to make contracting difficult and disturb confidence.

It is, therefore, a most difficult market to work and give to buyers a feeling of assurance that their efforts have brought the best rewards obtainable. Furthermore, it is predicted that the trade has yet to see the highest level of prices, and although such statements are not commonly believed, the sharp advance in cotton goods, also in the lower grade of glazed stock, and a firmness in choice selections of upper leather, should set the large operators to giving the future serious consideration.

The offering of orders from large western manufacturers is fairly significant. One for 25,000 pairs of ladies shoes was urged upon a local house last week, but was declined because of an already crowded condition of the factory. This means something, and though it may not be discernable at present, it behooves the trade to be alert before the spring season's activities become brisk. Transportation is a problem which has attracted the earnest attention of the local merchants. Complaints from the West are numerous, and in some instances shoe distributors have sought supplies from factories nearer their home market. This difficulty, however, will probably be overcome by efforts now in force, and the milder weather now in sight.

Factory conditions are in some ways beyond the control of the proprietors, therefore, it is not possible to judge from appearances. Manufacturers say that they have fair orders for early shipment and more are expected, but the scarcity of expert shoemakers is a hindrance.

Reports are common that the curtailed working force in all of the various shoe making centers has brought production down 25 per cent, and some claim that the next war drafting will make further demands upon male workers.

From such a state of affairs, buyers having future stocks to provide for, are running a minimum risk, by securing orders for the coming season, or placing orders where they can, for the soft spots in the market are growing less every day and advantage will probably swing toward the side of manufacturers. Indications of which were fairly apparent last week.

Although there is an underlying sentiment that some unexpected event may be thrust upon the trade by war orders more drastic than yet experienced, the manufacturers are pushing business with confidence and alacrity, although little attention is paid to creating new styles. Considering that war measures are liable to further disturb the mercantile atmosphere, the shoe market is prepared to accept whatever comes.

There was no special activity in the packer hide market last week nor was the aggregate of sales remarkable, but trading was steady and prices were as firm as any time since the January drop. There are large stocks of light hides, and as the kill of young cattle is uninterrupted the accumulation of such hides must increase. It is hoped that the Government will regulate if not prohibit the slaughter of young cattle.

January heavy native steers are

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Rain tonight and Wednesday; clearing by Wednesday night; south to west winds.

For Southern New England: Rain tonight and Wednesday; clearing by Wednesday night; except fair Wednesday in the afternoon.

For Northern New England: Snow or rain tonight and probably Wednesday; colder Wednesday.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 40 to 45 a. m. 45 to 50 noon 45 to 50

IN OTHER CITIES

Albany 40 to 45 New Orleans 45 to 50 Buffalo 40 to 45 New York 40 to 45 Chicago 40 to 45 Philadelphia 40 to 45 Denver 40 to 45 Pittsburgh 40 to 45 Cincinnati 40 to 45 Portland, Me. 40 to 45 Des Moines 40 to 45 St. Paul 40 to 45 Jacksonville 40 to 45 San Francisco 40 to 45 Kansas City 40 to 45 St. Louis 40 to 45 Nashville 40 to 45 Washington 40 to 45

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun 4:45 High water, 11:55 a. m. 11:55 a. m. 11:55 a. m.

Length of day, 12:18 Moon sets, 7:11 p. m.

MOON VEHICLE LAMPS AT 5:45 P. M.

quoted at 30 cents, and the visible supply is only fairly abundant, so the drop from last year's prices is probably sympathetic with that noticed in the whole list, because the demand for this weight is good and well assured.

Stocks of heavy cow hides are increasing. There is a desirable lot of October and December pull-offs which the holders are quoting at 25 cents and as they will not be equalled in quality much before June, they may get their price, although under present conditions the tanners think the prices too high.

Colorado and Texas hides, all weights are hard to move notwithstanding the supply is over large. Packers claim, however, that these are sold up to Feb. 1.

Branded cows are plentiful, although the winter sales have been large enough to keep the stock on hand down to figures that are not alarming, so the sentiment is, that they are not liable to drop much below 18c, still, buyers may force them down as the spring hides begin to become a factor.

The Government reports give the world's shortage of cattle as about 28,000,000, so the claim of packers that the present prices of hides is sure to rebound may have an element of truth. Future conditions, therefore, are hard to predict, for despite this great shortage the packer market is easy if not weak. The situation appears at odds with the usual basis of getting information relative to their contracting, so shoe buyers must work out their own problems.

There is growing activity in the leather market, although it is chiefly manifested in upper leather. More business might be booked by the leather tanners if deliveries were not handicapped by congested freight conditions. The supply of light leather is ample, but that of middle and overweights is small indeed, and nothing but relief to the railroads can remedy the situation. Under the circumstances it is no wonder that prices vary little week to week.

Calf skin dealers report a business remarkable for its steady inactivity. It is time for the spring demand to begin in earnest, but shoe manufacturers are infrequent visitors to this market, and when they come, much surveying and light buying features their stay. Colors are moving somewhat better, and prices range from 60¢ to 70¢. Black skins are selling from 5¢ down to 50¢, but the demand is limited. No large lots are changing hands. The tanners are free to say that conditions are at present unsatisfactory.

Fair activity is noted in the side upper leather market, although mostly from the West. Eastern buyers are still holding back. Most of the activity centers around chrome stock, and the call for blacks and colors has finally averaged about the same. Tanners still claim a large business remains on their order books, and such serves as a prop to prices during the dull spell. The demand for snuffed hides has revived, which is much appreciated. They have been accumulating for some time. On the whole, the outlook is better and should continue to improve from now on.

As the demand for the lower grades of glazed kid increased, the prices strengthened, and advances of 3c to 5c were reported. The call for 35¢ to 40¢ kid is fairly good, and will probably continue if dealers can supply at these figures. The high-grade stock remains firm at 60¢ for black, and from that figure up to 90¢ or more for color. Light gray is the most expensive on account of its lead as an ultra-fashionable shade. In a broad way, it cannot be said that business has really become active, although a big improvement is noticed, and should hold so, now that spring is near.

RAILWAY POINTS

The Pullman drawing-room sleeper Catalina was attached to the Boston & Albany road's Wolverine from South Station today for the accommodation of Raymond & Whitcomb tourists en route to New Orleans via Cincinnati.

John Duby, car distributor of the New Haven at New Haven, is a South Station business visitor.

The car department of the Boston & Albany has received from the Allston shop six wide vestibule wood coaches which have been rebuilt and painted for Boston and Worcester service.

Reserved Pullman parlor car equipment was attached to the Boston & Maine road's Montreal express from North Station today for the Ellis party en route to Manchester. Returning party leaves Manchester by special train at 10:20 p. m.

The commissary department of the New Haven has inaugurated a new dining and café car schedule between Boston and New York City.

The freight department of the Boston & Albany floated a special fruit train from the United Fruit Company, Atlantic Avenue, today, destined to points west of Springfield.

The passenger department of the Boston & Maine will provide reserved cars on the St. John express from North Station at 7:30 o'clock tonight for a party of lumbermen en route to Ashland, Me.

The Boston & Albany, Boston & Maine, New Haven and Union Freight roads handled during the night 298 cars of interchange freight through South Station transfer yard.

PITTSFIELD BANK

The Agricultural Bank of Pittsfield, Mass., will soon celebrate its one hundredth anniversary. The act for its incorporation was passed Feb. 20, 1818, by the Massachusetts House of Representatives. For several years past the bank has been paying annual dividends of 24 per cent, said to be the highest of any national bank in the State.

LOCOMOTIVE CO.'S
INCOME ACCOUNT

American Concern's Returns for the Half Year Show Larger Earnings for Common Stock

The condensed income account of the American Locomotive Company for six months to Dec. 31, compares as follows:

	Six mo to Dec. 31, 1917	Six mo to Dec. 31, 1916
Gross earnings	\$35,959,251	\$37,863,594
Main, main, ad exp	20,851,294	23,326,743
Balance	6,107,832	5,536,851
Interest	97,823	83,517
Profit	6,010,009	5,453,334
Res for U S inc and exc prof tax	2,040,768	1,822,500
Profit avail for div.	\$3,969,251	\$3,630,834
Div on pref for 6 mo	875,000	875,000
Div on com for 6 mo	625,000	625,000
Surplus profit	2,469,251	2,130,834

This balance equals \$12.36 on the common, compared with \$11.02 in corresponding period of 1916.

Chairman Schoonmaker in his report to stockholders says in part: The net profit for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1917, of \$6,010,009, before deduction of taxes, includes \$439,376 of profit on the munitions business; the remaining profit of \$5,570,633 was made entirely from the regular locomotive business of the company. Net profit for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1916, of \$5,453,334, before tax deductions, included a profit on munitions work of \$3,663,520.

Locomotive output for the six months was practically all obtained from the Schenectady, Brooks, Pittsburgh and Cooke plants, which collectively represent about 70 per cent of the company's locomotive capacity. The Richmond and Montreal plants, which had been engaged exclusively on munitions work since 1915, finished their munitions contracts in July and August, 1917, and the work of restoring those plants for locomotive manufacture was completed during October, 1917. Cost of this restoration work has been charged to a reserve created for this purpose out of previous years' profits and no part of such cost is charged against the income for the six months under review.

The amount of money in inventories of materials and work in process on Dec. 31, 1917, was \$27,380,295. In the largest years of business prior to the war the amount of such inventories was about \$11,000,000. This very large increase of about \$16,800,000 is due to the higher cost of materials and labor and also to the rearrangement of our locomotive production schedules, to meet the war requirements of the Government, which resulted in postponing the construction of locomotives, the material for which had been delivered to our plants.

The company received from the United States Government on July 24, 1917, a contract for 150 locomotives to be used in France for transportation of our troops and supplies. These locomotives were completed during September and October, 1917. Due to the unsettled conditions in Russia, the management thought it wise to obtain an adjustment of the contract made in July, 1917, with the Russian Government for 250 locomotives, and with the aid of the United States Government an adjustment has recently been effected, which, in view of all conditions, is satisfactory to the company.

The company had on its books on Dec. 31, 1917, unfilled orders amounting to \$75,624,849.

REAL ESTATE

Fred Holdsworth and Robert D. Farrington have sold to Isaac R. Thomas, the estate formerly owned by Charles P. Searle at Ipswich, Mass., consisting of 200 acres of land, large mansion house, known as "Inglesby," six farm houses for employees, large garage, large farm barn, greenhouses, and other out-buildings. Included in the sale were household furniture, stock, and farm implements. The mansion house is built on a hill overlooking the ocean, inlets from which are adjacent to the land, and the Ipswich River is within two or three minutes' walk. There are several artificial ponds scattered throughout the estate, fine macadam roads lead to the various buildings and the property is surrounded by the mansion house. The property has a total assessment of \$45,800, of which \$25,000 is on the mansion house alone. J. D. K. Willis & Co. were the brokers in the transaction and the purchase was for occupancy.

SOUTH END AND WEST END

Papers have just gone to record from Augusta Myers to Helen M. Moulton, buyer of the two three-story and basement brick houses, at 18 to 24 Cazenove Street, South End. There is a land area of 4812 square feet valued at \$15,800, which is included in the \$35,000 assessment.

George Soire and wife have sold to Bessie Cohen, the two four-story brick houses standing on 1940 square feet of land, at 38 South Russell Street, and rear, carrying a total assessed valuation of \$16,000, of which the land carries \$5800.

DORCHESTER PROPERTY SALES

Andrew R. Robbins et al, trustees, have sold to Charles Kasper, deed coming through Setrak Danielian et al, the building and three-cornered lot of land at 303 Talbot Avenue, Dorchester. The total assessment amounts to \$6400, and the 2844 square feet of land carries \$1400.

Edward J. Kendrick has sold to Mary E. McDonald the two-family frame dwelling and 3555 square feet of land at 10 Whitten Street, assessed on \$5500. Of this amount \$1100 is on the land.

Edward E. McDonald and wife have sold to Maurice F. Neville, a frame

dwelling house at 93 Dakota Street, assessed on \$5900. The 4030 square feet of land carries \$900 of that amount.

Another property sold consists of a frame dwelling and 2600 square feet of land, belonging to Edward J. Harrigan at 113 Hancock Street. The total assessment is \$5800 of which the land carries \$1000. Arthur R. Swain is the buyer.

HYDE PARK SALE

Papers have gone to record today, in the sale of a frame dwelling and lot of land containing 5181 square feet, taxed to the John Richardson estate, and situated at 14 Hillside Street, Hyde Park. The total assessment is \$2100, including \$400 on the lot. Elmer L. Haskell is the new owner.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Damson St., 26 rear, Ward 24; B. F. Sturtevant Co.; frame storage. Court St., 109-112, Ward 5; S. M. Pitman, F. A. Norcross; alter theater. Lewis Wharf, 34, Ward 5; Lewis Wharf Corp.; alter mercantile. Devonshire St., 168, Ward 5; Master Builders Association; alter offices. Whipple St., 71, Ward 7; Pureoxia Co. Inc.; alter manufacturing.

PROVISIONS

Boston Receipts
Today, 160 bbls and 1642 bxs apples, 2 reft strawberries, 7910 bxs oranges, 2515 bxs grape fruit, 26,000 stems bananas, 2900 bags peanuts, 45,532 bu potatoes, 101 sweet potatoes.

Boston Poultry Receipts
Today, 4555 pkgs; last year 2831 pkgs.

Boston Wholesale Prices
Flour—In wood, 95 per cent patent, \$10.60@11.50; 100 per cent patent, \$10.35@11.25; rye flour in sacks, patent, \$12@12.25; straight, \$11.50@11.80; white corn flour in sacks, \$6@6.25 per 100 pounds; rye meal in sacks, \$10.60@11.50; Graham flour in wood, \$10.60@11.50.

Corn—Transit shipment; k. d. No. 3 yellow, \$1.92½@1.93; k. d. No. 4 yellow, \$1.87½@1.88; k. d. yellow, \$1.82½@1.83; yellow, \$1.77½@1.78.

Oats—Nominal transit ship 40 to 42 lbs, 99½¢@1; 38 to 40 lbs, 97½¢@98¢; 36 to 38 lbs, 96½¢@97¢; 34 to 36 lbs, 96¢@96½¢; No. 2 white oats, 96½¢@97¢; No. 3 white oats, 95½¢@96¢.

Oatmeal—Rolled, \$10.75, cut and ground, \$12.36.

Cornmeal (per 100 lbs)—Bag meal, \$3.65@3.70; cracked corn, \$3.70@3.75; granulated, per bbl, \$10.50; bolted, per bbl, \$10.45.

Hay—No. 1 grade, \$28@29; No. 2 grade, \$24.50@25; No. 3 grade, \$19@20; stock hay, \$17@18. Straw—Rye, \$18@20; oats, \$13@14. Millfeed—Transit shipment, spring bran, \$45; linseed meal, \$59; gluten feed, \$58; stock feed, \$59; cottonseed meal, \$55.

Beans (per 100 lbs)—New York and Michigan fancy pea beans, \$13.50@14; California small white, \$13.75@14; yellow eye, \$14@14.50; red kidney, \$14@14.50; Canada peas, \$7.10@7.50; green peas, \$10.50@11; lima beans, \$13.50@14.

Onions—Connecticut valley, 50¢@52.50 bag; Spanish, \$1@3.50 cs. Potatoes—\$2.90@3 per 100 lbs; sweet, \$1.50@2.25 bskt; new Bermuda, \$10 bbl.

Eggs—Fancy hennery and near by, 63¢@64¢; eastern extras, 60¢@62¢; western extras, 59¢@60¢; western primes, 57¢@58¢; western firms, 55¢@56¢.

Butter—Northern creamery extras, 51¢@51½¢; western creamery extras, 50½¢@51¢; western firms, 48½¢@49¢; renovated, 44¢@44½¢; ladies, 40½¢@41¢.

Fruit—Oranges, California late varieties, \$2@4.25; navels, \$3.50@6¢; Florida, \$3.50@5.75; tangerines, \$4@6, strap; grapefruit, \$2@4.25 bx; cranberries, \$12@17 bbl, \$5@6 per crt; strawberries, 50¢@60¢ bx.

Apples—Baldwins, fancy, \$4.50@5; grade A \$4@4.50; ungraded \$2.50@3.50; Northern Spy, \$2.50@4; russets, \$2.50@3.50; greenings, \$2.50@4; odd varieties, \$2.50@3.50; bu bxs, 75¢@1.50; western box apples, \$1.50@2.50.

Sugar—American Refinery, quotes granulated and fine at a basis at 7.45¢ a pound in 100 bbl lots.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts
Today, 5273 tubs, 2752 bxs, 260,019 lbs, butter; 720 bxs cheese, 4132 cs eggs. 1917, 2369 tubs, 430 bxs, 131,906 lbs, butter; 344 bxs cheese; 2741 cs eggs.

New York Receipts
Today, holiday, 1917, 5353 pkgs butter, 4041 bxs cheese, 6685 cs eggs.

Other Markets

ST LOUIS: Eggs higher; cases returned 46½¢; cases included 47½¢. CHICAGO: Butter market steady. Extras 48c, extra firsts 48½¢, firsts 46¢@48c, seconds 44¢@45½¢, packing stock 37½¢@39c. Receipts of butter 6721 packages. Eggs market steady. Firsts 50c, ordinary firsts 47¢@48c, miscellaneous 47¢@49c, dirties, checks, refrigerators, none. Receipts of eggs 627 cases.

ANOTHER HOLIDAY

IN STOCK MARKET

No session of either the New York or Boston stock markets is held today, on account of Lincoln's birthday. It is a legal holiday in New York but not in Boston.

The banks here are open as usual today. But the New York banks are closed and no New York Clearing House figures for the day will be issued.

TEXAS COTTON
MARKET MIXED

Uncertainty Outstanding Feature on Account of Government Price-Fixing Outlook

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

GALVESTON, Tex.—Strong opposition has developed in Texas and other cotton growing States to any price-fixing legislation by Congress that will in any way affect cotton prices. Delegations have gone to Washington to oppose such proposals, and Texas is well represented. Texas wants the cotton to remain free and open, so that competition may be the deciding factor. Of chief interest in Texas, aside from the contest against price-fixing legislation, is the campaign to induce the farmers to plant a larger acreage of food and feed crops that they may do their bit to help in winning the war.

Considerable confusion was caused in Texas when it was announced that Director-General McAdoo of the railroads had directed movement of cotton to the New England mills via rail and water, using the southern ports. First reports indicated that Galveston would not be used for this cotton movement. Investigation, disclosed, however, that Mr. McAdoo's order was directed chiefly to the section East of the Mississippi River, and that the normal movement of cotton to Galveston would not be interfered with. There are now large stocks of cotton in Galveston awaiting cargo space to be shipped to New England mills.

The outlook as to price-fixing legislation has caused a great deal of uncertainty in the Texas markets, lately, and prices fell away as much as 65 points in one day, only to be made up before the close. The war situation was regarded as favorable, and on the strength of the reports of strikes in Germany, there was an advance of as much as 50 points. Improving freight conditions has also greatly increased the activity, as it is now possible to move cotton. Spot cotton is in good demand, but very little of it is coming into sight, and such as is, is readily absorbed by the domestic consumers.

The Texas cotton mills continue active. Almost all of the mills having been awarded large contracts that they are now engaged in filling. Additions have been made to several plants, such as new buildings, additions and new machinery, increasing the spindles and looms in operation. The Hillsboro Cotton Mills are the latest to announce plans for an addition, and the announcement came in the form of a statement that contracts had been awarded for the erection of new buildings and additions that would more than double the plant.

Farmers in Texas have not been able to get into their fields for some time, and reports indicate that farm work is somewhat backward. The precipitation has put a good season in the ground, however, and farmers will begin preparing for planting.

ST. PAUL ROAD
DIVIDEND PHASE

Prospects That Payment on Common Will Be Omitted and Preferred Similarly Affected

Speculation in St. Paul stock is largely centered on the action which the directors will take at the dividend meeting, and opinions seem to be that the common stock dividend will be omitted. It is believed by some that the preferred dividend is insecure also. If the preferred dividend is considered insecure, it may be taken as a conclusion that the common stock will receive no distribution. Should such action be decided on, it may be expected that it will be a long time before the junior issue again enters the dividend class.

It was announced at the meeting Thursday of last week that the dividend question would not be taken up again until the terms of the Government in taking over the railroads were known definitely, and as the bill is now before Congress, the St. Paul directors should be in a position to act in the near future, as it is probable that the railroad bill will not be delayed in Congress for any length of time.

St. Paul road has been affected by lack of funds ever since the company did its first financing to build the Puget Sound extension. Although this extension was an absolute necessity, it was undertaken at a time when railroad credit began to decline and as the new property was also started earlier than conditions warranted, the St. Paul was doubly handicapped. The company first issued \$100,000,000 new stock to build the new mileage and afterwards bonds were sold. In 1908, when the road was started, the St. Paul earned \$56,000,000 gross. In

British Representation

Engineering firms desiring representation in Britain are invited to write to

Henry Lindsay, A. M. I. Mech. E.

40 Silverhill Road,

BRADFORD, YORKS, ENGLAND

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First Mortgage Loans

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the amount of the loan. Principals and interest collected and remitted without charge.

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Madison Building BRADFORD, YORKS, ENGL.

the year 1916 the gross had been increased to \$110,000,000, an increase of 96 per cent. The bulk of this gain on the system advanced from \$4,610,000 in 1908 to \$18,096,000 in 1916. This was an expansion of 173 per cent—all out of proportion to the gross increase. As a result of this large swelling of the fixed charges the surplus for dividends has shown a steady decline. In fact in the 10-year period the surplus after dividends has been very slim. For 1917 the surplus after preferred dividends will not be making if any more than \$1,000,000. Taking the 10-year period, the surplus after dividends shows as follows:

Yrs end	Sur after	Yrs end	Sur after
June 30	divs	June 30	divs
1916	\$2,088,000	1912	\$5,293,000
1915	3,325,000	1911	128,000
1914	11,382,000	1910	2,450,000
1913	1,547,000	1909	3,736,000
1912	4,228,000	1908	3,269,000

*Year ended Dec. 31. †Deficit.

For the 11 months ended with Nov. 30, 1917, the St. Paul reported a decrease of \$7,620,000 in net earnings. Deducting this from the surplus available for dividends at the end of 1916, amounting to \$16,068,261, and deducting also the preferred dividend requirements amounting to \$8,109,206, and the balance available for the common stock at the end of the 11 months' period, amounts to only \$1,339,055. This equals only 1.2 per cent on the \$116,274,000 common stock outstanding. The road, therefore, is not earning its dividend on the common. The government guarantee, however, if the bill goes through as it is now understood, equals 5.4 per cent on the common stock. The directors may take this as their guide and the fact that they are waiting until the bill actually becomes a law may indicate that common dividend will be maintained.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

NATIONAL LEAGUE TO HOLD MEETING

Schedule for Season of 1918 to Be Adopted and a Number of Other Important Questions Are to Be Decided

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Club owners in the National League of Professional Baseball Clubs meet in this city today for the purpose of adopting their playing schedule for the season of 1918 and deciding a number of other questions of more or less importance to the followers of professional baseball. The schedule has already been drawn up by the special committee appointed for that purpose and its adoption will be without opposition.

One of the most important questions which will come up for the vote of the owners today will be that regarding the playing of double-headers. It has been a rule of the National League that no double-headers can be played during the first series between clubs and it is proposed to change this so that they can be played at any time during the championship season.

Last year no less than 97 double-headers were played during the season. Most of them were caused by postponements during the first of the season. As a result of the rule which prevents double-headers being played during the first series, no less than 58 of the 97 of last year were jammed into the last month and a half of the championship season. It is claimed by those who advocate the change in the rule, that if double-headers can be played during the first series, there will not be so many of them later in the year.

An effort will also be made to have the present rule relating to waivers on players changed. The rule states that a player claimed under the waiver must be at once released to the club claiming his services. Once a waiver is sent out in the National League it cannot be recalled. The club owners are now working for a change in this rule which claim that its operation in connection with the present restricted player limit has worked a hardship on clubs in the development of young players. President Branch Rickey of St. Louis proposed the change at the last meeting of the league, but it was voted down.

The question of abolishing all cash trades between clubs in the National League will also be taken up at today's meeting. Last fall, when war conditions disorganized baseball clubs, President J. K. Tener anticipated that the more prosperous clubs would take advantage of the situation to buy up the star players, and in his annual message he emphatically advised against the big sales. It is proposed to prohibit all deals in the future where large sums of money are involved, and confine the baseball market to out-and-out trades. It is acknowledged that the changing of talent from one club to another is a good thing for both the clubs and the players, and adds interest to the game. The prominence of the dollar mark in the deals, however, emphasizes the commercial side of the game so widely that the club owners think it may have a bad effect on the attitude of the fans toward the sport.

The final act of the war between the Federal League and organized baseball will be enacted when the National and American leagues make the payment to the Federals agreed upon when the famous peace pact was signed in December, 1915. The payments, held up by suits brought by the Baltimore Federal League Club against organized baseball, will be paid to the Wards of Brooklyn, H. F. Sinclair, who owned the Newark team, and E. W. Gwinn, owner of the Pittsburgh Federals.

ILLINOIS FIVE WINS BASKETBALL GAME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

URBANA, Ill.—Fast work by E. W. Anderson and P. C. Taylor in the early moments of play gave the University of Illinois basketball team a 35-to-21 victory over the Ohio State University's quintet in their Western Conference game here Monday.

ILLINOIS OHO STATE
Anderson, r.f., I. G. Nemecek
Probst, r.f., I. G. Nemecek
Taylor, c., E. C. Kennedy
Ingwersen, r.f., I. G. Davies
Vail, c., I. G. Davies

Score—University of Illinois 35, Ohio State University 21. Goals from field—Anderson 6, Probst 3, Taylor 3, Ingwersen 2, Kopp, Stevens for Illinois; Davies 4, Kennedy 3 for Ohio. Goals from foul—Anderson 3 for Illinois; Bolen 2 for Ohio. Referee—E. C. Cook, Indiana University. Umpire—F. H. Young, Illinois Wesleyan. Time—20-minute halves.

THREE ATHLETES TO LEAVE OHIO STATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

COLUMBUS, O.—Capt. C. W. Bolen '18, D. L. Davies '18 and Harold Blake, three of the leading athletes in Ohio State University, enlisted in the United States Aviation Service Monday and will leave college.

Bolen and Davies are two star members of the varsity basketball team and Blake is catcher on the varsity nine.

CAMBRIDGE HAS FINE CHANCES

Latin School's Hockey Team Doing Well Despite Lack of Coach—Schedule Nears End

With three more games to play before they close their season with their annual clash against the Brookline High School seven in an interscholastic and triangular league game on March 1, the Cambridge Latin School hockey team is scheduled to meet the fast Boston Latin School team this afternoon on Russell Field, Cambridge.

Despite the hard and stubbornly contested game which they played with the Medford team at the Boston Arena, Monday, Capt. Walter Fitzgerald is confident that his players will be able to give a good account of themselves today. With over a score of candidates out for the squad, including four veterans of previous years, Captain Fitzgerald has developed a seven which is making a place for itself among schoolboy hockey teams.

James MacDonald, a former football player, has been doing excellent work in the defense line, few opposing forwards getting a clear shot at the Cambridge net when he is in the lineup. He played hockey for the Latin school last year, and, while good at that time, has improved his play to a considerable extent.

Other veterans on the squad who are showing speed and accuracy in shooting and team play include: T. E. Harrity, manager of last year's football team, and who, at center, furnishes many thrills to spectators by his clever dashes into the opponents' territory; Walter Sands in the left wing position, who is very fast for a schoolboy and who can dribble exceedingly well. His work of carrying the rubber through the entire field is often a feature of Cambridge games.

Captain Fitzgerald at goal has distinguished himself many times this season by the spectacular stops which he has made of difficult and seemingly sure tallies. Without a hockey coach, much of the responsibility for the showing of the team has devolved upon him, but he has proven adequate for the position.

Cambridge has many promising substitutes among the candidates for the seven, chief among whom are: I. Zarakoff, a candidate for the forward position now held by his brother; Kingsley Durant, also out for a forward position; William Jellison, who is desirous of a place in the forward line; A. H. Hermann, a member of last year's eleven, who is showing marked ability in a defense position, and Tobin, a substitute for Captain Fitzgerald's position in the net, who has shown considerable aptitude for the place.

Faculty Manager T. L. Bramhall with Student Manager F. V. Storey arranged a long and hard schedule of contests for the team, and much success has been attained by the seven in securing a majority of victims on the card. The remaining games for the Latin school are as follows: Feb. 12—Cambridge High and Latin School vs. Boston Latin, at Russell Field; 15—Cambridge High and Latin School vs. Rindge Technical School, Boston Arena; 21—Cambridge High and Latin School vs. Stone School, Russell Field.

March 1—Cambridge High and Latin School vs. Brookline High, Boston Arena.

KANSAS WINS FROM WASHINGTON EASILY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LAWRENCE, Kan.—Using the short, fast pass for the first time of the season, the University of Kansas basketball five succeeded in piling up a 51-to-22 score on the Washington University five here Monday night in the first of a two-game series. Capt. R. R. Uhrhau opened the score for Kansas with a field basket after one minute of play. Robert Duncker tied the score a few seconds later and then J. W. Bunn caged a long field basket giving Kansas the lead which she held until the end of the game.

KANSAS WASHINGTON
Uhrhau, Mandeville, l.f., r.g., Kamp, Russell
Miller, Fearing, r.f., I. G. Stapleton, Rodden
Mathews, Uhrhau, c., C. Marquard
Bunn, Lemberg, l.g., r.f., Duncker, Miller
Laslett, Rice, r.g., l.f., Benway

Score—University of Kansas 51, Washington University 22. Goals from field—Miller 6, Uhrhau 5, Mathews 5, Bunn 4, Laslett 3, for Kansas; Benway 3, Duncker, Russell, for Washington. Goals from foul—Uhrhau 2, for Kansas; Marquard 12, for Washington. Referee—E. C. Quigley. Time—20-minute halves.

NORTHERN UNION RUGBY FOOTBALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LONDON, England.—In Northern Union Rugby football three interesting results were recorded Jan. 12 as a result of the creditable performances of Bradford, Wigan, and Broughton Rangers. Bradford were at home to a strong Dewsbury side and rose to the occasion, beating the visitors by 9 points to 3. Wigan were the visitors at Swinton where they won 8 to 0. Broughton Rangers were also on opponents' soil and pulled off a pointless draw at Warrington.

Leigh had an easy victory over Salford by 41 to 0, the latter finding it difficult to raise teams for away matches. St. Helens suffered defeat at home at the hands of Wigan, score 6 to 18. Bramley were beaten at Hull 14 to 3.

JOHN COLLINS SIGNS CONTRACT
CHICAGO, Ill.—The signed contract of John Collins, outfielder of the Chicago American League Baseball Club, was received here today. Collins was the last of the regular World Championship outfielders to sign for 1918.

FULHAM IN DRAWN FOOTBALL MATCH

Leading Association Clubs Have Unsuccessful Day—Leeds City Suffer Their First Home Defeat of the Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LONDON, England.—Leading association football clubs had an unsuccessful day on Jan. 12, for Fulham dropped a point through their drawn game with Clapton Orient, Liverpool were beaten by Stockport County 1 goal to 0, Leeds City suffered their first home defeat, at the hands of Hull City, 3 to 1, and Glasgow Celtic only drew with Falkirk in the Scottish league.

The positions in the table are affected by these results. Tottenham Hotspurs, who beat Woolwich Arsenal 4 to 1, are now level in the London Combination with the Fulham organization, and Stoke, who drew with Oldham Athletic in the Lancashire section of the league, are only one point behind Liverpool. In the Scottish league also, a solitary point separates Glasgow Rangers from the Celtic, as a result of Celtic's failure and the 2 to 0 victory of the Rangers over the Hearts. A difference of two points represents Leeds City's advantage over Sheffield United in the Midland section of the league.

Apart from the above results there were none of an unexpected character. In the London district Chelsea defeated Brentford, 4 goals to 1; Queen's Park Rangers got the odd goal in three; and West Ham were successful on the Millwall ground by the only goal of the match. In the Lancashire section of the league, Everton had an easy victory over Blackpool by 7 to 2. Cauld scored four of the winner's goals. Manchester City won from Rochdale, 4 to 1; but the United only drew with Southport in a goalless game. Preston North End were defeated at Burslem by three clear goals. Bolton Wanderers won at Blackburn, 3 to 1, and Bury defeated Burnley, 2 to 1. Like Leeds City, Bradford City were beaten at home, though in their case a penalty goal lost them the game to Rotherham. The other Bradford team lost by the same score at Barnsley. Birmingham had an easy task against Notts County and won by 7 to 2. Lincoln, Notts Forest and Grimsby had victories over Sheffield Wednesday, Leicester Fosse and Huddersfield, by 3 to 0, 2 to 0, and 1 to 0, respectively.

The newly admitted Clydebank team continue to do well in the Scottish league. They won on the Aldrieonians' ground on Saturday by 2 goals to 1. Ayr United sprang a surprise on St. Mirren, winning by the same score. A drawn game of 2 all took place between Greenock Morton and Kilmarnock, who tied for the third place in the competition. Clyde lost to Hibernians, 2 to 0. Third Lanark defeated the Academicals, 3 to 1. The amateurs from Queen's Park lost heavily at Motherwell, 6 goals to 3.

BARROW MANAGES BOSTON RED SOX

President Frazee Selects Former International League President to Pilot Red Sox Next Season

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Much surprise is being expressed among the followers of major league baseball today over the announcement made by H. H. Frazee, president of the Boston American League Baseball Club, in this city Monday that E. G. Barrow, former president of the International League, had been appointed manager of the Boston Americans for next summer.

It has been rumored for some time that Barrow might be connected in some capacity with the Boston club this year; but not as manager of the team. He was frequently named as business manager.

The new manager has had considerable experience in the handling of baseball clubs. He was a leader in organizing the Interstate League in 1894, and managed the Wheeling club, therein winning the championship. The following year Wheeling joined the Iron and Oil League, and under Barrow's management, won the pennant in that organization. In 1896 he became manager of the Paterson (N. J.) club. He was elected president of the Atlantic League in 1897, and remained with it until it went out of business. He became manager of the Toronto Club in 1900, and held the position for three years, winning the championship of the league in 1902. He was manager of Detroit in the American League in 1903, and later with Indianapolis and Montreal. Barrow returned to Toronto in 1906, and, after getting together a team that was destined later to become conspicuous in the Eastern League, turned the players over to Joseph Kelley, and went into the hotel business. He was out of the game for three years, returning in 1910 to manage the Montreal club. In the fall of that year he was elected president of the Eastern League, which afterward changed its name to the International, and he continued in that position until yesterday.

WESLEYAN ATHLETE ENLISTS
MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—W. F. Sutter of Elizabeth, N. J., who captained the football team at Wesleyan University last fall, has resigned to join the aviation corps. Sutter won his "W" two seasons at football. Last fall he played right guard with the exception of a short time at fullback.

HARVARD STARTS BASEBALL WORK

Candidates for the Varsity and Freshman Battery Positions Report to Coach Duffy Today

Battery candidates for the Harvard informal varsity and freshman baseball teams are to report for the first practice of the year this afternoon at the baseball cage, Boston, Hugh Duffy, coach last spring, will again be in charge of the players.

Twenty-one candidates for the varsity and 29 freshmen were present at the opening meeting of the season in the Trophy Room at the Union at Cambridge, Monday evening. Dr. E. H. Nichols '86 and Barrett Wendell Jr. '02, were unable to be present and the meeting was addressed by W. W. McLeod '19, who captained the nine in the fall games. Coach Hugh Duffy and R. McA. Lloyd '19, manager of the team.

McLeod placed emphasis upon the subordination of baseball to the R. O. T. C., and the fact that this necessary subordination called for harder work from the players at the field. In speaking of a possible game with Yale he stated:

"If Yale is played this season and there is reasonable hope for such a game, only men who are in the R. O. T. C. or who have been rejected for enlistment in the army or navy will be allowed to play on the Harvard team. This eligibility ruling will be in accord with that at Yale, so that both teams will be on even footing."

ATHLETIC NOTES

L. B. Stoddard Jr. has been appointed manager of the Harvard freshman hockey team. Philip Hofer is the assistant manager.

The Brooklyn National League Baseball Club has announced that the signed contract of Outfielder J. H. Johnson has been received.

Reginald Nash, former Boston University baseball captain, has been ordered to report at the Cornell University Aviation School next Saturday.

The Cleveland American League Baseball Club outfield should be pretty strong next summer as Speaker and Roth have both sent in their signed contracts.

Harry Robertson, center on last fall's Syracuse University football eleven, has answered the draft and will probably be in the United States Army or Navy in a short time.

The St. Louis National League Baseball Club has secured Charles Kelsner as scout for next summer. He will cover the East, with Charles Barnes doing the club scouting in the West and South.

George Stovall, former manager and first baseman of the Cleveland American League Baseball Club, and last year manager of the Vernon Club of the Pacific Coast League, is now working in a shipbuilding plant on the Pacific Coast.

J. T. Slattery, coach of the Tufts College baseball candidates who has recently been appointed coach of the Boston National League Baseball Club pitchers and catchers, should be very successful in his new work as he has had a wide experience in professional baseball circles.

Reports from Philadelphia state that Amos Strunk, the Philadelphia Athletics' outfielder traded to the Red Sox, has returned his contract for 1918 to the Boston club unsigned. Strunk is in business in Philadelphia and claims he must have more salary if he is to go to Boston this summer.

BOWLERS MAKE TWO BOSTON PIN RECORDS

Two new records for Boston pin bowling were made in the matches bowled in the Amateur Boston Pin League Monday evening, and both of them went to the City Club which is last in the championship standing. McFarland of City Club bowled a single string of 189, 13 pins better than the previous record made by Tilston of the Colonial Club last year. The other record was a team single string of 681, which is 30 pins better than the old record made by the Colonial Club two years ago.

Arlington Boat Club maintained its hold on first place by winning four straight points from Winthrop Yacht Club, and Cottage Park Yacht Club, won four straight from the Winsor Club. City won three out of four from Dorchester, and Colonial three out of four from Oxford.

MCGAW'S CURLERS WIN FROM STOCKTON

John McGraw's team and Howard Stockton's played an interesting match in the round-robin series for the Herbert Jacques cup at the Boston Curling Club Monday, the former winning, 15 to 8, in a 14-end contest. The summary: Cutter, Perry, J. C. McGaw, John McGraw, skip, 8; Alley, Guild, Francis, Stockton, skip, 8.

BURNHAM AND BARRY WIN
Two matches were played in the New England amateur Class C 18.2 balling tournament in Boston, Monday. Frank Burnham defeating A. F. McCarthy, 150 to 103, and T. H. Barry defeating Edward Lyons, 150 to 101. Barry made the high run when he scored 26. This leaves three matches to be played.

BASEBALL WAR TAX PLAN IS APPROVED

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Indorses Proposition of the National Commission—No Second Levy on Rain Checks

CINCINNATI, O.—The National Baseball Commission gave out a notice Monday explaining in detail the manner in which the war tax would be collected at ball parks during the coming season. Ten cents will be dropped into a box by all pass holders in major league parks next season at every game they attend. The usual war tax, of course, will be assessed to all purchasers who buy tickets.

The commission announced that this question was taken up in Washington with Dr. C. Roper, commissioner of internal revenue, and his several assistants.

"When the rain check proposition was thoroughly explained to the internal revenue commissioner at Washington, a ruling was quickly made by him that no second tax would be collected where the holder of an admission ticket had not witnessed the performance. As to the annual and daily passes—free admissions—the scheme suggested by the committee was approved. This is in line with the joint action of the two major leagues at the conference held in Chicago in December last, when it was thought advisable to collect 10 cents from the holder of every pass, whether annual or daily, which entitled him to a 75-cent seat. It will only be necessary for the holder to drop 10 cents into a box at the turnstile entrance each time the pass is presented.

"The authorities also acquiesced in our request to have the turnstile count made the official one in so far as it pertained to passes instead of having each pass holder go to the box office for proper credentials. It will be noticed that rain checks will have to be issued to the pass holders each time the passes are presented so that if the game is not played no second tax will be collected.

"An important regulation recently promulgated by the authorities makes it permissible, where it is found impracticable to handle pennies, to advance the 25-cent admissions to 30 cents and the 75-cent seats to 85 cents, conditioned that adequate lobby signs are printed as stated in the regulation. This will permit the two major leagues to increase the prices on bleachers and 75-cent seats, if they deem it advisable to do so to prevent congestion at the box office in the making of change.

"Where a person buys a bleacher seat for 25 cents or 30 cents, as the case may be, paying a war tax of three cents, such person will only be required to pay an additional two cents when he buys an exchange ticket to the pavilion; in other words, the war tax finally collected from every patron should not be any greater than the amount he would have been charged had he originally purchased the seat which he finally secured.

"These regulations, however, have not as yet been approved, as certain affairs, pertaining to the question of bona fide employees, have not been determined."

PEABODY WINS IN PATRIOTIC PLAY

Defeats Dr. J. W. Cummins in Feature Match of Monday's Contests in Squash Tourney

In the Monday matches in the patriotic tournament of the Massachusetts Squash Racquet Association at the Harvard Club, Boston, play in which continues today, C. C. Peabody of the Union Boat Club won a stubbornly contested match with Dr. J. W. Cummins of the Harvard Club. He won his matches in straight sets, as were all of the matches played Monday.

In the second round of play, M. T. Whiting defeated T. K. Richards, former Harvard football manager, and H. V. Greenough, captain of the Harvard Club team, won from T. B. Plimpton of the B. A. A. Matthew Bartlett, former Massachusetts champion, eliminated P. Nichols of Harvard. The summary is as follows:

FIRST ROUND
M. T. Whiting, Harvard, defeated A. Winsor, Fennell and Bequet, by default.
C. C. Peabody, Union Boat, defeated G. W. Wightman, B. A. A., by default.

SECOND ROUND
C. C. Peabody, Union Boat, defeated J. W. Cummins, Harvard, 15-10, 15-12, 17-15.
H. V. Greenough, Harvard, defeated T. B. Plimpton, B. A. A., 15-9, 15-12, 15-12.
Matthew Bartlett, Tennis and Racquet, defeated P. Nichols, Harvard, 15-12, 15-12, 15-4.

M. T. Whiting, Harvard, defeated T. K. Richards, Harvard, 15-12, 15-10, 15-8.

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CHARLESTOWN IS FAVORED TO WIN

Navy Yard Meets Arena Hockey Club in Their Second National Hockey Championship Contest

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh A. A.	2	0	1.000
Charlestown Navy Yard 1	0	1	1.000
Arena Hockey Club	1	0	.333
Wanderers Hockey Club 1	3	0	.250

The Charlestown (Mass.) Navy Yard hockey team is a favorite to win this evening when it meets the Arena Hockey Club seven in the second of their National Hockey League championship games of 1918. A victory for the sailors will keep it in the tie for first place with the Pittsburgh Athletic Association.

When Charlestown and Arena met for the first time in the league series last week Tuesday, the sailors won easily by a score of 5 to 0. Since then they have been doing a lot of practicing and also showed in their game with the Boston All-Stars last Saturday that they were in championship form.

Pittsburgh Wins Again

Takes Second Straight Hockey Game From the Wanderers of New York

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The Pittsburgh Athletic Association is today holding a straight-victory record in the National Hockey League as the result of its victory over the Wanderers Hockey Club of New York in the second game of their series here Monday evening by a score of 6 to 4.

One of the largest gatherings of spectators that ever witnessed a hockey game in this city watched the contest and they were well repaid, as they saw a most interesting match. It took an extra period to determine the winner.

L. McCormick, center on the Pittsburgh team, was the individual star, scoring four of the six goals made by his team, all on passes from Drury. The summary:

PITTSBURGH	WANDERERS
J. McCormick, l.w., r.w., Smith	McCormick, c., c., Roach
Drury, r.f., r.f., McCarthy	McCrinna, r.w., r.w., Cravat
Nagle, c.p., c.p., McFarland	Madden, p., p., Dufresne
Fuller, g., g., Lewis	Score—Pittsburgh Athletic Association 6, Wanderers Hockey Club 4. Goals—L. McCormick 4, J. McCormick, Drury for Pittsburgh; Smith, Roach 2, McCarthy for Wanderers.

HARVARD RUNNERS WILL OPPOSE YALE

Capt. J. J. O'Hare, U. S. A., director of army camp athletic activities, and chairman in charge of the indoor track meet at the East Armory, East Newton Street, Boston, next Saturday evening, announced Monday that the entries for the Harvard and Yale relay race, one of the features of the meet, would be as follows:

Harvard—Evans, Goodwin, Larrabee, Lewis, Williams, Worrall. Yale—Hofey, T. J. O'Brien, J. Stewart, Brock, Boyd, Freeman.

An additional relay race has also been arranged between Bumkin Island, Camp Plunkett, Harvard Radio School and Commonwealth Pier.

4

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SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MAIL ORDERS

INTERNATIONALS MAY HOLD SERIES

Question of Having a Championship Baseball Race This Summer Is Postponed Until the Last of Next Month

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Whether the International League will hold a baseball championship season this summer is still an open question following the decision of the club owners at their meeting in this city Monday to leave the question open until March 21 when another meeting will be held for the purpose of definitely deciding the question.

After voting to leave the question open until the latter part of next month, the league voted to ask the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues and the National Commission for permission to hold in abeyance until April 1 the question of abandoning play this season.

In addition to considering the question of playing this year, the league voted to accept the resignation of E. G. Barrow as president of the league and C. T. Chapin, president of the Rochester Club was chosen as acting president. At the close of a protracted session President Chapin stated that the International club owners, all of whom were present, had hopes of being able to continue the operations of the league the coming season.

"Owing to the unsettled condition of the Buffalo situation," he said, "and in view of the prospects of Sunday baseball in New York State, the club owners had decided to adjourn until March 21. In the meantime the players' contracts will be sent out as usual, before March 1, in conformity with the rule to that effect."

In regard to nominating a man to succeed Barrow, several names were mentioned informally. Among these were J. B. Price, Newark, N. J.; J. A. Gammons, Providence; Arthur Irwin of the Toronto Club last season, D. L. Fultz and J. M. Ward.

PLAY IN ANNUAL GOLF TOURNAMENT OPENS

PINEHURST, N. C.—L. D. Pierce of the Brae Burn Country Club was the winner in the qualifying round of the Tin Whistles annual round-robin golf tournament here Monday, scoring a 79. W. E. Truesdell, the senior champion, finishing second, with an 81.

The remaining five quartets which qualified comprise the 20 players who finished between 77 and 87 net, but whose gross failed to qualify for the first eight. The summary of the first eight players is as follows:

First Four, Playing from Scratch—L. D. Pierce, Brae Burn, 41-35-79; W. E. Truesdell, Brookline, 42-39-81; L. A. Hamilton, Garden City, 41-43-84; H. C. Fowkes, Oakmont, 42-42-85.

Second Scratch Four—J. D. Chapman, Greenwich, 43-44-87; H. G. Phillips, Moore County, 42-45-87; G. M. Howard, Halifax, 45-42-87; J. W. Watson, Philadelphia, 42-46-88.

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C. S. COSTELLO, Manager

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

John M. Browning, whose machine gun has been decided upon as the one with which the forces of the United States at home and abroad ultimately will be armed, is renowned in the munition-making world. Browning is the son of a famous Iowa gunsmith, resident in Council Bluffs, whose child early developed much skill in invention and interest in experimenting with tools and problems of construction. When at an early age the lad had perfected a singularly efficient and simply constructed single-shot rifle, its value was seen by one of the great munition-manufacturing companies of the country and was bought by them with its patent rights, as have been many of the later inventions of Browning. Indeed, he never has got the credit and public renown that belong to him, as it has gone to the company for which he has worked as a highly remunerated specialist inventor. He first began turning his attention to machine guns in the '90s, and here again his talent has made the fame of another large munitions factory. He is well known in Europe where he has had honors from sovereigns and substantial recognition from governments. At last his own country has turned to him for direct aid in a crisis, and he has put his best at his disposal.

A. Lincoln Filene, of the executive committee on daylight saving, appointed by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, whose report on the subject submitted to Congress is to have influence with the national legislators in passing a law on the subject, is a well-known merchant of Boston. In addition to inaugurating interesting modifications of administration in his own business, whereby approximation to cooperative democracy is secured, he has been prominent in the State of Massachusetts as a champion of vocational and industrial education. To him much of the initiative in creating the city of Boston's High School of Commerce is due. Mr. Filene also has thrown his influence as a business man and employer strongly in favor of state and national control of child labor, and to the country he has come to be known as a typical advocate of a more socialized conception of business, working on a basis of fraternity, and for distinctly patriotic and ethical ends.

Professor Edwin F. Gay, who is to head the Shipping Board's new division of planning and statistics, is dean and administrator of the graduate school of business administration of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. His special duty at first will be to aid the Shipping Board in cooperation with the War Trade Board in determining what imports and exports can be reduced or eliminated, and in devising ways and means for continuing this discriminating task with such a staff as he may gather about him.

Professor Gay, as an early drafted member of the commercial economy board working under the Council of National Defense, as far back as last April was much valued by the Government; and it is on the basis of work already done for the nation, as well as on his conceded primacy among specialists in business education, that he has been given the new responsibility. Professor Gay was educated at the University of Michigan and the University of Berlin. In 1902 he joined the teaching staff of Harvard and a year later became an assistant professor in the department of economics. In this field he specialized until the school of business administration was opened in 1908. Under his care it has swiftly won a high place both in the educational and business worlds, and its graduates are sought for, and its investigators courted; while its reports on business methods and ideals are used far and wide as standards for use by traders and manufacturers.

Mrs. Martha Evans Martin of New York City, who is to be executive chairman of the educational propaganda department of the women's committee of the Council of National Defense, will assist Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who is in charge of the committee. Mrs. Martin is a native of Terre Haute, Ind., and graduated from De Pauw University at Greencastle in that State. Her husband was a journalist and she collaborated with him in Indiana journalism for a while, and later came to New York where, from 1904 to 1909, she edited Demorest's Magazine. She has written books and magazine articles, and is trained to service and contact with, and solution of, concrete problems of life and of administration.

Sir Glynn Hamilton West, who has rendered most valuable services to the Ministry of Munitions during the period of his connection with the department, has been released from his post by Mr. Churchill to allow him again to take up his work with Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth and

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Co., where it is understood he is required to develop an important sphere of war work. Sir Glynn West has been connected with the famous firm of Armstrong since 1899, for on the outbreak of the South African War he left the firm of Greenwood and Batley where he served his apprenticeship, and took up a position in the gun ammunition department at Armstrong's. After the establishment of the Ministry of Munitions, Sir Glynn West was put in charge of the manufacture of c shells, and the institution of the national projectile factories was due to his initiative. He was also responsible for the planning and erection of the national filling factories. Sir Glynn West also established the materials department, to organize the production of steel and other necessary metals, and he likewise formed the machine tool department to control the manufacture and supply of machinery. Last year Sir Glynn was appointed Director-General of Shell and Gun Manufacture. He was created a knight in 1916.

NOTES ON THE NEWS

Costly Elections

The high cost of city elections is a phase of municipal economics that appears to be ripe for reform. In some states it is now illegal for candidates to the State Legislature to spend more than a reasonable fixed amount for campaign expenses, either of their own or of other people's money; but candidates for the mayoralty and other city offices may spend as much money as they can get hold of. It was hoped that a publicity law would correct this state of affairs, the theory being that a politician would be ashamed to have it known that he spent as much money on a single election as his salary would amount to for five years. But apparently no theory is tenable, in politics, if it presumes that the professional office seeker will be deterred by sensitiveness to what people may say, for the huge campaign expenditures go on. In one Eastern city, recently, a defeated candidate for the mayoralty has acknowledged that he spent over \$50,000 on his campaign. The list of contributors to his campaign fund included many city employees, who gave sums ranging from \$1000 down. The defeated candidate spent \$5000 of his own money, and \$45,000 belonging to other persons. Such a state of affairs calls for no comment; it simply cries out for a law limiting every candidate's expenditures, directly or indirectly, in seeking any public office.

Chefs Save Food

Many hotel chefs throughout the United States are proving trusty lieutenants to the National Food Administrator in carrying out strictly the regulations designed to save meats, wheat, and sugar. One enormous saving has been effected by a general stopping of the practice of using eggs for clearing consommé. The omission of triangles of toast, as garniture for chops, has meant another saving; for this toast was seldom eaten. The total results of this conservation may only be conjectured, but they must be large, judging by the reports from separate states. A tabulation made in Illinois, based on reports from 2095 places throughout the State, indicates that the saving in December, 1917, was upward of 1,650,000 pounds of meat, 625,000 pounds of sugar and 740,000 pounds of flour. The new schedule announced by the United States Food Administrator, following the President's proclamation of Jan. 27, will result in a much larger saving during the weeks and months to come, it is predicted.

Wet County Reverses

A striking reversal of attitude toward liquor licensing is being manifested in Northumberland County, Pennsylvania, which long has been regarded as one of the wettest counties in the State. When the yearly license court opened at Sunbury, recently, several of the license holders refused to apply on the ground that they could not make the traffic pay, and the property holders asked for the licenses. In the hopes of finding persons willing to invest their money in them. Three hundred and forty-five old stands were granted renewals, seven new applications were refused, and 12 were withheld pending consideration as to their necessity. Judge Moser said that some of these would probably be refused. The license of the Windsor, one of the more luxurious hotels in Shamokin, held by J. A. Ring, of York, was granted to Poulson Bros. Ring had quit in disgust, after making an effort to make the place show a profit.

The Wood Fire

It is a growing custom to fit flats in the larger cities with fireplaces

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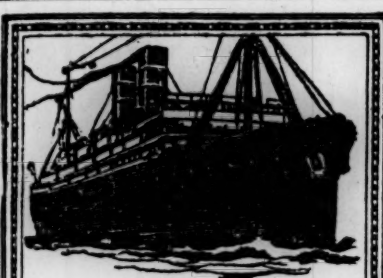
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having a practicable flue, instead of the fire box imitation that deceived nobody, but which was long built into the living rooms of urban apartments. The coal shortage of this winter has made these practicable fireplaces a decided asset, and real estate agents have been making an extra charge accordingly. Troubles of the flat occupant did not end with securing the means to pay his rent, however, as it has often been difficult to obtain the cord wood needed to provide the romantic crackle of flames under his mantel. Even when New Yorkers are willing to pay \$25 a cord for split logs, there are often no logs for sale.

BY OTHER EDITORS

The Case Against Hate

NEW YORK GLOBE—By warning the patriotic speakers throughout the country, known as the "Four-Minute Men," against preaching hate against Germany, the Government has shown its realization of the danger to our own integrity which would come of submerging our purposes in passion. Those who believed it necessary to make men hate in order to get them to enlist underestimated the country-wide realization of the purposes for which the war is being fought. Men have not enlisted and are not enlisting because they hate Germans, individually or even collectively. They hate some of the things Germans have done. But most of all they hate the inequality which subjects a people to the predatory purposes of a military clique. Preaching hate against the individual or against a nation could not possibly intensify this repugnance; it could only, as the Government warns, debase our standards in the war.

Newspapers Nation's Unofficial Allies

SPOKANE (Wash.) CHRONICLE—Public information is the safety and strength of free nations. No country could progress—trade conditions would be demoralized, patriotism would languish, discords would spread, graft and incompetency would thrive—if there were no mediums through which world events and news of public affairs could be told to the people. Here in the United States, with its hundred million people, the newspaper is a gigantic public service ranking with any other force in the work of fighting the war of democracy. The Government recognizes this. Read the judgment of Provost Marshal-General Crowder;

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Keeping the Schools Open

OMAHA WORLD-HERALD—A very large portion of the men now serving in the armies of the world are young men who were preparing for higher education, and abandoned that work to serve on the battle lines. From these young men would have come the scholars, the inventors, the chemists, the philosophers—the men who would have carried on the advancement of the last half century. The students at the universities have been so decreased in number that some of them may yet have to close, and strange as it may seem, a like effect is noted in the women's colleges and higher schools. All of this makes it more necessary than ever to keep the common and preparatory schools full and well supported. From these schools will come the future students of the universities. Never close the schools.

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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

MARGARET ANGLIN IN SOPHOCLES' "ELECTRA"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

The "Electra" of Sophocles, Edward Hayes Plimpton translation, produced by Margaret Anglin, with music by Walter Damrosch, played by the New York Symphony Society, at Carnegie Hall, after-noon of Feb. 6; to be repeated the after-noon of Feb. 13; the "Medea" of Euripides to be given Feb. 20.

Settings designed by Livingston Platt; play produced by Miss Anglin; Howard Lindsay, director; consulting director of movement, Florence Fleming Noyes. The cast: Guardiano.....Fuller Mellish
Orestes.....Benjamin Kausel
Chorus of Argive Maidens: Diantha Patton, Martha Barrie, Mabel Vanet, Mildred Kirsh, Alice Martin, Mabel Heinemann, Solving La Mard, Joseph Chisholm, Louise Mertens, Eleanor Hutchison, Esther M. Waterman, Rachel Morton Harris, Frances Grayson, Grace Cowie, Elizabeth Jensen.
Electra.....Miss Anglin
Chrysothemis.....Madeline Delmar
Attendants on Chrysothemis: Melrose Tilton, Melrose Avery, Bathsheba Asko-wich.
Clytemnestra.....Florence Wollersen
Attendants on Clytemnestra: Louise Ellinger, Anita Day, Ola Davis, Sarah Shirley, Beatrice Wanger, Marc Loebeil, Louis John Bertels, William Bayne, Elizabeth Lyre.
Agamemnon.....Mitchell Harris
Attendants on Agamemnon: Oscar Wied-lace, Samuel Gorn, Henry Morgan.
Vocal solos by Rachel Morton Harris.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The temptation to resort to the superlative in describing this production is strong. By careful comparison and judicious elimination, the commentator arrives at the conclusion that none among the multitude of plays it has been his fortune to witness has moved him so profoundly. Not all the hurly-burly of modern drama, nor any of the blood and thunder, false emotion and artificial intrigue of the most boasted Broadway successes has possessed the power to fix the attention exerted by this ancient example of consummate dramatic skill. Matricide as a visitation of righteous vengeance, is a moral conception not easily assimilated by the modern audience. Yet only a small amount of concession is necessary to enable one to adapt his attitude to the mood of this tragedy.

Now lifting all this out of the books and presenting it on the modern stage with fidelity to essential requirements, both ancient and modern, cannot have been anything less than a tremendous task. Evidently Miss Anglin has performed that task as adequately here as she did in *Caesar*. Her action and her voice were relieved with inward attention by a rarely intelligent audience, which crowded Carnegie Hall to the doors. This tribute was deserved by the play, the production and the producer.

The setting by Livingston Platt reproduced the raised platform, central and side exits, and depressed foreground and altar, of the Greek stage; but Mr. Platt did not hesitate to modify the ancient form when necessity arose. From the altar, close to the footlights, rose two wide flights of steps, flanked on either side by the high walls of the palace. The raised platform between the steps leading into the palace on both sides, was open at the rear, showing a broad expanse of blue sky.

The first impression created by this setting was one of noble solidity, of majestic beauty. Its soft grays and blues formed fitting background for the soft-toned costumes of some of the attendant figures. The arbitrary division of the chorus on either side of the lower stage reserved the upper platform and steps for the principals, thus keeping them always in unobstructed view. The various levels afforded opportunities for artistic groupings, and each scene was staged with care for pictorial effect.

In all this directing hand of Miss Anglin and her able directing assistants was evident. One could direct an actor to stand or walk in a certain place or manner, but the management of the voice, especially when dealing with Greek poetry in a huge auditorium, comes in the last analysis from within. To read the Sophocles lines with the proper musical flow, and to make each syllable heard throughout the auditorium, is a task which proved too exacting even for the enthusiasm with which Miss Anglin's company attacked their work.

The striving to be heard sometimes burst into mere noise. All of which, no doubt, will be corrected at later performances.

Miss Anglin's best support was given by Messrs. Mellish and Eric. Mr. Mellish made every line clear and forceful without over-emphasizing any; and he delivered the long speech describing the fictitious death of Orestes with such effect that some of the audience could not resist the temptation to applaud.

majority of the score, however, is in modern mood, a fact for which Mr. Damrosch need not apologize. He is quoted as deploring the realistic music Strauss wrote for "Electra," but at one point he himself achieves much the same effect, though with one note in false relation, where Strauss had many. Most of the choruses were spoken to the accompaniment of the orchestra, and although the music did not enhance the drama, and standing alone might have been inartistic had the auditor not heard it explained by the composer himself, it did fill certain gaps where the scenes could have been held up otherwise only with difficulty by participants to whom Greek drama was not a native art.

But the single feature of the production which dominated all others was Miss Anglin's Electra. If there is any other actress on the American stage so well equipped for tragic acting, her name does not come to mind. Where is there another American actress who can step with such ease from the bantering comedy of "Billeted" to the poignant emotion of "Electra"?

Miss Anglin's personal grace, emotional range and control, dignity of stature and elocutionary power, lend themselves naturally to the manner and mood of poetic tragedy. Behind and through them all shone a fine intelligence and an understanding sympathetic with the work in hand. She made Electra a woman swayed by woe and rage, stirred to crime by what she considered to be righteous wrath, and yet capable of feeling and imparting all the sweet amenities of human affection born of longing and of sorrow.

The thrilling pathos of the part was most vividly portrayed in the cry with which she received the news of her brother's death. In the scene with Clytemnestra she depicted with subtle force Electra's transient inclination toward pacific argument, followed closely by a vehement outburst of rage and scorn. In strong contrast was her mourning over the urn which she supposed, contained the ashes of Orestes. The tender yearning of this scene was followed by the exalted joy which stirred the whole house when Orestes finally revealed himself to her. Most memorable, perhaps, of all the pictures one carried away, was that at the very end, when on a dark stage, alone, Electra stood triumphant on the sword of Agamemnon.

There are times when Miss Anglin's voice lacks richness almost to the extent of sounding metallic. But her Electra, nevertheless, is a splendid achievement, a distinct contribution to the history of the American stage.

MISS MATTHISON IN "AS YOU LIKE IT"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

The Shakespeare Playhouse presents Edith Wynne Matthison in "As You Like It," at the Cort Theater, after-noon of Feb. 8; to be repeated after-noon of Feb. 15, at 3:30, and morning of Feb. 16, at 10:30. The cast:

Duke.....Frank McEntee
Frederick.....C. H. Meredith
Jacques.....Howard Kyle
Le Beau.....Percival Vivian
Charles.....Louis George
Oliver.....Charles Webster
Orlando.....Pedro de Cordoba
Adam.....Anthony Jochim
Touchstone.....Douglas Ross
Sir Oliver Martext.....H. Tisdale
William.....Edith Wynne Matthison
Rosalind.....Edith Wynne Matthison
Celia.....Adrienne Morrison
Phebe.....Margaret Gare
Audrey.....Elna Larimore

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Playgoers are slowly awakening to the fact that a classic repertory company is growing up on Broadway, for a series of worthy productions is being given at the Cort Friday afternoons and Saturday mornings, attended, fortunately, by large audiences, including many children. The plays are given without pretentiousness. Sincerity is the keynote of each performance. The scenery, largely curtains, is not affluent, but it is acceptable, for it allows full emphasis to be placed on the play.

Miss Matthison's Rosalind is of a piece with the seasoned work always expected of her, and never in vain. And she has drawn around her actors who seem to love their Shakespeare as she does, and therefore to speak and perform it as gently and wisely. This applies particularly to Pedro de Cordoba, Howard Kyle, Adrienne Morrison and Douglas Ross. Mr. de Cordoba always presents a fine figure of romance with speech that amplifies that presence. Miss Morrison reads with intelligence, and therefore with charm. Mr. Ross is a good Touchstone, and Mr. Kyle an excellent Jacques.

These performances appear to be gaining the patronage they deserve. Here is Shakespeare wisely presented, and with his poetry not muffled. In a front seat Saturday morning sat a little girl who could not have been 12 years of age. Directly back of her was a middle-aged gentleman of distinct Broadway type. The writer is uncertain which enjoyed the performance the more keenly.

THE HOLLYWOOD PLAYERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

HOLLYWOOD, Cal.—For their third production, the Hollywood Players offered at their community theater four one-act plays by William C. De Mille. "Martyrs" has to do with husband and wife, each ostensibly desirous of yielding to the other's choice of an evening's entertainment, but secretly wishing the other would give in. Finally they discover that the hour has become too late to go anywhere. The second piece was "The Man Higher Up," an essay in morbidity. Two plays that have been seen in vaudeville completed the bill, the pathetic "Land of the Free" and the satirical "In 1999."



Ganjiro (standing) in "Sugawara Denju"

Japanese actor in play called "Bushido" in the United States

ACTORS OF JAPAN MAY VISIT UNITED STATES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Japan—Persons with a respect for the stage art of Japan have long hoped that Japanese players of the first quality would some day take the classic plays of their country in their integrity to the United States, where, so far, only mediocre players have been seen in misrepresentative productions.

Now this hope seems near to fulfillment, for the "Star of the East," Ganjiro of Osaka, has announced his willingness to act in America for a season. It is to be hoped that the "star of the West," Koshiro, of the Imperial Theater of Tokyo, will also be in the proposed party. No other actors could represent the Japanese stage today so brilliantly. Ganjiro was on the verge of going to England at the time of the Japan-British exhibition in 1910.

The Imperial Theater of Tokyo presented, as the closing plays of the year, the following four pieces: "Oshi Kura-no-sake," an historical drama in three acts; "Patriot," a tragedy in one act from the writings of de Maupassant; "Banchō Sarayashiki," an historical play in one act, by Okamoto Kido; "Umegawa and Chubel," melodrama in one scene. The first piece is a part of a famous Japanese classic play, "Chusingura." Popularly known in English as "The Forty-seven Ronin," and the fourth is a bit of a long play of the same name, showing the tragic love of a girl, Umegawa, and a youth, Chubel. Somewhat odd seemed "Patriot," presented, as it was, between pure Japanese plays by the players of the old school.

Beautiful and intensely strong is "Banchō Sarayashiki." It tells the story of Aoyama Harima, a samurai of Edo and a member of the Shiratsukagumi, a band of chivalrous samurai. One day Harima invites Mizuno, the head of the band, to dinner. Harima gave orders to his servants to use the 10 porcelain dishes which have been handed down for generations as his family treasure. So precious were those dishes that it was the law of the house that whoever broke one had to pay for it with his life. Okiku, a waiting maid, and Harima are in love. She has faith in his love, but she is weak. She is much troubled with a rumor that Harima is about to wed a daughter of a samurai.

She decides to test his love by breaking one of the priceless dishes. If he really loves her, he will forgive her, she argues within herself. So she breaks a dish and asks Harima to excuse her carelessness. He, of course, does not blame her, saying that we all make mistakes sometimes in spite of ourselves. She is thrilled with rapture. But when Harima learns that he was tested by Okiku, he gets angry. His love was pure and sincere and there should have been no room for suspicion. He is revolted at the heart of the girl for disgracing his affection. He bids Okiku bring the remaining priceless dishes and smashes them, one by one, with the hilt of his sword, showing that he values his purity of heart far more than the dishes. Then he slays the girl.

Ichikawa Sadanji acted Harima with his usual talent and the part of Okiku was equally well played by Ichikawa Shochō, who performs women's parts with feminine grace and charm. It may be added that, as usual, no women took part in the plays, all the feminine parts being played by men.

NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Miss Ethel Barrymore and Al. Jolson are the stars who appear in new settings this week. Miss Barrymore at the Empire acts a sharp-tongued woman of the world, who devises an ingenious trick to reconcile her daughter and the latter's husband. The scenes of R. C. Carton's comedy, "The Off Chance," are laid in England. The Frohman

cast includes Cyril Keightley, E. Lyall Swete, John Cope, Edward Emery and Miss Eva Le Gallienne. Mr. Jolson appears in "Sinbad," the new Winter Garden show. Roshanara and her Hindu dancers are among the entertainers. "Old Lady 31" has begun a two weeks' engagement at the Manhattan Opera House. William Gillette, in Miss Kummer's "A Successful Calamity," is at the Standard. "Odds and Ends" will leave the Norworth Theatre Saturday night for Philadelphia. The Shuberts will soon bring out Cyril Harcourt's new play, "Petticoats." "Turn to the Right" is playing, at the Bronx Opera House.

On Feb. 20, the Washington Square Players will present "Youth," by Miles Maleson, the first long play of their present season. Harry Carroll and William A. Sheer will open the new Vanderbilt Theater on Forty-eighth Street on Feb. 18, with "Oh, Look!" by James Montgomery and Mr. Carroll.

"Oh, Lady, Lady," the fifth Princess Theatre musical production, is built along the lines of "Oh, Boy," and for the most part is a good example of the so-called intimate musical comedy. If a few lines and a situation or two were omitted, the piece would deserve all the popularity still being accorded to its predecessor. It has more than a semblance of plot, plenty of Jerome Kern music that is arresting, if only for the moment, and the facility of lyrical expression usually shown by Guy Bolton and P. G. Wodehouse. They dare to be witty in musical comedy, and Edward Abeles and Miss Florence Shirley dare to be funny in an intelligent fashion. Miss Vivienne Segal is attractive and melodious as the heroine, while Miss Carroll McComas adds distinction to the piece with her carriage and dancing, if not with her singing. Of the several musical numbers, most of which are good of their kind, the "Greenwich Village" is best, although "Little Ships Come Sailing Home" will probably be hummed longer.

BOSTON STAGE NOTES

Continued attractions at Boston theaters include "The Boomerang" at the Tremont, "Hitchy-Koo" at the Colonial, "Her Regiment" at the Shubert, "Nothing but the Truth" at the Plymouth, "Inside the Lines" at the Copley.

"The Thirteenth Chair" is in its final week at the Hollis; it is to be followed next Monday by George Arliss in "Hamilton." Feb. 25 William Gillette comes to the Wilbur in "A Successful Calamity"; "The Rainbow Girl," a musical comedy, to the Colonial; "Fanny Free" is best, although "Clifton Crawford, to the Shubert; "Potash and Perlmutter in Society" to the Park Square.

"The Menace," by E. H. Crosby, is being acted by a stock company at the Somerville Theater this week. The play appears to have been hastily written, and at few points attains to ordinary present-day professional standards. The three brief acts are nearly filled with obvious, if sound, debate designed to unmask pro-German activities that wear the guise of pacifism. Silly juvenile lovers furnish comic relief at intervals, during which the action of the main story is suspended, after the manner of the Belasco-DeMille dramas of 30 years ago. As the heroine, who for a time suspects the loyalty of the hero, Miss Adelyn Bushnell gives a human performance in an otherwise stacy production.

The film version of Victor Hugo's "Les Misérables" made by the William Fox Film Corporation is shown for the first time in Boston at the Globe Theater this week. William Farnum takes the principal part of Jean Valjean in his customary calculating style. The adapting and directing of the story was done by Frank Lloyd. Perhaps as well as any film now being shown, this indicates the present formalized status of the average motion picture. It leaves the impression of being extremely well done, the

scenes handled carefully and with almost mechanical precision. The crowds are managed with the same capability which always characterizes the management of crowds in a Fox film; that is to say, there is plenty of action and a certain studied exuberance that betokens much drilling and rehearsing. The acting is in careful accord with the traditions—there are such things already—of motion picture acting. The sum total of all this may be stated as careful, competent and—commonplace. One looks in vain for something new, something to indicate the art which some day we shall find expressed in cinematography. If the acting and directing in this film had kept pace with the photography and the scenario we should have had a production really marking an advance on the average motion picture, for the scenario, following closely the book, is above the average, and the photography is at times remarkable. It is not too much to expect that a motion picture actor shall for the moment so live his character that the camera can catch the fleeting realism, nor is it unreasonable to ask that directors shall so arrange their properties, their crowds and their lighting as to produce the indefinable element of art which the pictures now so sadly lack.

"LIGHTNIN'" STAGED IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

"Lightnin'" comedy in a prologue and three acts by Winchell Smith and Frank Bacon; presented by Winchell Smith and John L. Golden, for the first time on any stage, evening of Jan. 28, 1918, at the National Theater, Washington, D. C. The cast:

"Lightnin'" Bill Jones.....Frank Bacon
John Marvin.....Jason Roberts
Lemuel Townsend.....Thomas MacLaren
Rodney Harper.....Ed H. Robin
Raymond Thomas.....Paul Stanton
Everett Hammond.....E. J. Blunk
Nevin Blodgett.....Sam Colt
Oscar Nelson.....George Thompson
Fred Peters.....Max Walzman
Walter Lennon.....W. H. Post
John Buckley.....Beatrice Nichols
Mrs. Jones.....Jessie E. Pringle
Margaret Davis.....Jane Oaker
Mrs. Harper.....Bessie Bacon

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In breadth of conventional stage appeal "Lightnin'" bids fair to rival "Turn to the Right," the first joint production of Messrs. Golden and Smith. The new play employs the same commodities of the theater to touch the same easy susceptibilities in the average theater auditor. The usual desirable love story winds through the familiar stage spectacle of simple bucolic happenings, which is jeopardized by the activities of unscrupulous urban gentlemen of affairs.

Structurally the piece is fairly sound. It develops logically and interestingly a story that arouses simple emotions, and quickens the instinct for justice. The constant play of humor throughout the piece quite submerges the occasional obtrusions of worn stage tricks. The play gives Mr. Bacon, the co-author, what used to be called a "Sol Smith Russell" part, for "Lightnin'" is an ironical nickname for lazy Bill Jones, who, with his wife, owns a mountain hotel.

"Lightnin'" is the neighborhood "character." He revels in spinning harmless falsehoods, which nobody believes, about his own achievements and future prospects; and he invents devices that yield nebulous fortunes, is strongly anti-prohibition in sentiment, and eludes work with almost uncanny facility. In fact, he is a stage type, the lovable loafer, who has often proved popular in the theater; though his shiftless kind is not regarded with quite such a lenient eye in the world of work, where every drone, be he ever so ingratiating, adds something to some worker's burden.

Mr. Smith in "Lightnin'" has again shown a fondness for beginning his play with a prologue, as he did in "Turn to the Right" and in "The Poignant Hunter," and again he has failed to prove that this device of construction is anything but a makeshift that could have been dispensed with if the presuppositions had been skillfully woven into the first act. The curtain rises upon the bleak living room of a mountain cabin, where John Marvin, law student, has labored ceaselessly to clear the title of a tract of timber he has sold in good faith to Rodney Harper. A legal trickster has sought to gain possession of the tract by means of a quibble.

The rascally lawyer and his assistants then try to get the hotel away from Jones and his wife, offering \$5000 for property that will be worth ten times that to the schemers, who know that interests behind a proposed railroad wish to secure the property for a right of way. Much is made in the story of the fact that the line between California and Nevada bisects the central hall of the hotel, the laws of the State on one side of the room not being operative in the State on the other side of the room. Lightnin' will not consent to the sale of the hotel, and the schemers persuade Mrs. Jones, by means of high-colored word pictures of the joys of affluence to begin divorce proceedings.

A court-room scene, strong in comic and dramatic episodes, occupies the second act. Marvin is unable to defend Jones as planned, not being as yet authorized to practice law. Jones conducts his own defense, and Mrs. Jones finally perceives the treachery of her advisers. They will be convicted of conspiracy, it is hinted, and the way is cleared for a third act of happy endings.

Jason Roberts is earnest in the rôle of Marvin, lending conviction to the somewhat abstract good qualities of the character. Miss Nichols is an attractive Mildred, who wavers for a time between the rascally lawyer and his upright rival. Miss Oaker arouses laughter as a dancer who wins the interest of the judge, a rôle which in turn is expertly impersonated by Mr. MacLaren.

LONDON NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special theatrical correspondent

LONDON, England, Jan. 11.—On Jan. 26 Miss Marie Löhr inaugurates her tenancy of the Globe Theater by the production of Mr. W. Somerset Maugham's four-act comedy, "Love in a Cottage." With Miss Löhr will be associated Mr. Sydney Valentine, Mr. Heath Halliday, Mr. Vivian Reynolds, Miss Haldee Wright, Miss Ellen O'Malley, Miss Margaret Watson, Miss Vane Featherstone, and Miss Barbara Hannay.

While Mr. Norman McKinnel is taking a rest, Mr. Aubrey Smith will play his part in "General Post" at the Haymarket.

"The Freaks, an Idyll of Suburbia," by Sir Arthur Pinero, is to be produced at the New Theater when "Peter Pan" permits. Sir Arthur is always very careful in choosing those who are to act in his plays, and the following cast should be a very strong one: Miss Nina Boucicault, Miss Isabel Elson, Miss Helen Ferrers, Miss Laura Cowie, Mr. Fred Kerr, Mr. C. V. France, Mr. Nigel Playfair, Mr. Leslie Howard, and Mr. Ben Webster.

By arrangement with Mr. Walter Hart and Mr. Lear Zeiblin, Mr. C. B. Corkran will produce, on Feb. 4, an adaptation by Mr. Benedict James of Mr. Milton Goldsmith's novel, "The Rabbi and the Priest." The play will be called "The Little Brother." The Russian priest, Father Petrovitch, will be played by Mr. Lyn Harding, and Mr. Fisher White will be the Jewish Rabbi.

Miss Shirley Kellogg will act the leading character in Mr. Albert de Courville's production of the American play, "Cheating Cheaters," which will be given at the Strand about the end of January. Miss Kellogg was to have appeared in "The Butterfly Kiss," a musical comedy, but for the time being this will be held over.

"The Lilac Domino," an American musical comedy, will, after a tour in the provinces, be seen at a West End theater—but the name of the theater has not yet been announced. Miss Clara Butterworth plays the principal part.

Mr. Zangwill has written a farcical comedy called "Too Much Money." Rehearsals have already been started at a West End theater.

Mr. Martin Harvey has begun his spring tour, which will last 20 weeks. His repertoire consists of "Rosemary," "A Cigarette Maker's Romance" and "David Garrick."

Mr. Aubrey Smith is arranging a concert at the New Theater in aid of the Artists' Rifles Comfort Fund. A special performance of "The Saving Grace," with Mr. Charles Hawtree, is being given at the Garrick in aid of the Newport Army Training School, at which the Duke of Connaught and Princess Patricia will be present. With a view of establishing a fund to provide entertainments for lonely soldiers in camps and hospitals, Sergt. Rupert Hazell, the story teller and comedian, has organized a performance at the Alhambra. A monologue written by Sergeant Hazell will be given by Lieut. Edmund Gwenn, the well-known actor, who has recently returned from France.

The first theatrical season, 1916-17, organized by the Society of the French Players, has recently finished. Twelve plays were produced. Though there was a deficit, which was met by Mr. Grein, the season was sufficiently successful to make another possible. All members are invited to renew their subscriptions, and are asked to encourage others to join. Information may be had from the secretary, Miss Valetta, 9 Duke Street, Adelphi, W. C. 2.

It is announced that Mr. Frederick Harrison and Messrs. Vedrenne and Eadie have entered into arrangements whereby they will jointly supply the plays for the Haymarket and by which Mr. Eadie will act at that house. Mr. Harrison has been manager of the Haymarket for over 21 years. From 1896 to 1905 he was joint manager with Mr. Cyril Maude. In 1905 he became lessee and manager of the Haymarket. Mr. Vedrenne became lessee of the Court in 1904, and with Mr. Granville Barker produced many notable plays, including several by Bernard Shaw, one by Granville Barker and one by Galsworthy. In 1911 he became lessee with Mr. Eadie of the Royalty, where "Billeted" is now running, with such success.

"THE BRAT" RETURNS

"The Brat," comedy in three acts by Miss Maude Fulton, evening of Feb. 11, at the Majestic Theater. The cast: Timson.....Leslie Palmer
Mrs. Pell Forrester.....Ruth Holt Boucicault
Angela Smythe.....Helen Mar Stewart
Jane Deane.....Gertrude Maitland
Bishop Ware.....Frank Kingdon
Macmillan Forrester.....Percival T. Moore
Steven Forrester.....Edmund Lowe
The Brat.....Maude Fulton
Margot.....Bessie Andra

When "The Brat" was presented a year ago at the Plymouth Theater, a review in these columns characterized the piece as a steadily amusing and unpretentious little comedy, with something of the quiet appeal of "Peg o' My Heart," and something of the pungency of "The Chorus Lady." The remark was further made that the piece was rather thin fare to charge the \$2 scale for, but would be commendable at halved prices. There is nothing to add to that comment today, beyond stating that the piece is now being played at halved prices, and that the performance is but slightly below the quality of the production a year ago. John Findlay is missed in the butler rôle, however. Miss Fulton makes a humorous and touching character study out of the dancer from the Hippodrome who enters the Forrester household as a subject to be

studied by the novelist, Macmillan, and who encourages the novelist's brother to make a new start in life when his family have given him up. Miss Boucicault is a stately Mrs. Forrester and Miss Stewart makes the shrewish fiancée of the novelist interesting. Mr. Kingdon repeats his uncanny impersonation of the conventional churchman.

STAGE DIRECTORS AND THE ACTOR

"If keen playgoers only knew all the causes behind the tasteless things they see done on the stage they would often be more lenient with the players and place the blame where it frequently belongs, upon the stage manager." Under promise that his name, for obvious reasons, would not be mentioned, the Actor proceeded to explain.

"Lack of imagination in a performance is often a subject for just complaint. Of course, there are many unimagined players who are inclined to underline the obvious; they can be greatly helped, by competent stage directors, to improve their method. But who shall be said of a stage director who has attained to his authority by some undiscoverable means, certainly not because of his artistic ability, who actually is so inferior in imaginative force to his players that he cheapens the work of the whole cast, changing a group of actors into a lot of performers kept busy manufacturing childish 'points'?"

"One example of the work this sort of stage director does will suffice. A place was reached in a certain play where the hero, handcuffed, was called on to cry: 'What does this mean?' The whole context of the episode made it clear that he sought an explanation as to why he had been placed under arrest. In rehearsal the actor allowed his aims to hang naturally, concentrating all the force of his thought on the emotion, and getting a really touching effect with his tone. The stage director, however, was insensible to this genuine emotional effect, and insisted that the actor hold out his manacled wrists, calling attention to them in his handling of the speech. A cheap and obvious visual effect was secured at the expense of the actor's original truthful stroke of expression.

"Then there is the rule-of-thumb director who knows only that it is advisable to speak the plot lines of the play directly toward the audience, but is so lacking in invention that he is unable to devise stage business which will bring the players into positions where it will appear natural for them to be speaking toward the audience. So we have love scenes in which the players look at each other only momentarily, semi-occasionally; turning their heads at once to address their lines to the audience though there may be no reason for the lovers' eyes leaving each other's face."

"This sort of stage manager usually has an idea that the performance will in some mysterious way evaporate from the view of the audience early in the first act if the piece isn't 'slammed' at the spectators during the first 10 minutes of the action. Many a play has seemed unduly cheap on first nights for this reason. Even if the piece has played for weeks in other cities, each time it comes to a new town the stage manager of this type becomes doubtful whether the audience will sit out the first act. He tells the players to 'slam the show over tonight.' They do, destroying whatever atmosphere the performance might have evoked if it had been allowed to work for an intelligent effect instead of mechanical stamp."

"In comparison with the stupidity that sort of stage direction indicates, I suppose one should be simply amused and tolerant of the manager who mars his otherwise artistic productions by 'atmospheric' excursions. 'Atmosphere' is all right in a production so long as it doesn't unjustifiably call attention to itself, but it becomes nonsensical and sometimes downright artistic when accessories so obtrude themselves on the attention of the audience that essential details of the story are blurred."

"An instance of that effect occurred in a political play produced by a gentleman popularly regarded as a thing of the sort in stage management. The scene was a general room on the second floor of a hotel. Nearly every time a personage entered the room or left, the entrance was prefaced by the realistic sounds of an elevator. The elevator door was heard rolling on its bearings, the catch clanked, the electric motor buzzed.

"A friend of mine in the cast said to me one night just before a scene which was always marred by this off-stage racket, 'Let's wait till the elevator gets through acting, then maybe we'll have a chance.'"

"The master stage director will be a man of culture, a man who knows a great deal besides the theater, yet will have command of every device of stage effect. He will know that expression means something evoked from within, not something put upon the outside. He will be as interested in men as he is in women. He will cherish every hint of individuality in his players, and mold the performance with the aim of making the audience forget the stage and think of life."

"While we are waiting for more master stage directors, let us hope for a few additional journeyman directors with sufficient sensitiveness to draw out the imaginative abilities of his cast instead of piling obtrusiveness upon the obvious. Such directors will not balk the spectators' eager instinct to do their share of the acting."

THEATRICAL

PLYMOUTH THEATRE Direction of Messrs. Shubert
Eve's 7:45 sharp. Mat's Thurs. & Sat. 2:15
WM. COLLIER in the Plymouth Play of the Year.

THE HOME FORUM



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from a photograph by Paul Thompson

Lincoln's House, Springfield, Illinois

"It was my great good fortune to know something of Abraham Lincoln from the time I was about twelve years old," writes Senator Shelby M. Cullom in his "Personal Recollections," "and even earlier than that I have a distinct recollection of hearing my

father advising men to employ Lincoln in important litigation. "His home life was a pleasant one. I often visited at his home, and so far as my observation went, I do not hesitate to say that not the slightest credence should be given to the many

false stories that have from time to time appeared. Manufactured largely by those who desired to write something new and sensational concerning the life of President Lincoln in his home, and concerning Mrs. Lincoln. "Mr. Lincoln was regarded gener-

ally as an ungainly man, and so he was; and yet on occasion he appeared to me to be superior in dignity and nobility to almost any other man whom I have ever seen. I was present when the committee from the National Convention, that gave his first nomination for President, came to Springfield to notify him of his nomination. He stood in the rear of a

double parlor in his home, and as the Hon. George F. Ashmun, president of the convention, presented the members of the delegation, one by one, to him. I thought that he looked what he was—the superior of any man present. Many of the eminent men composing that delegation had believed that Lincoln was some sort of a monster. I stood among them after they had met him, and listened to their comments. The lofty character, the lowering strength, the majesty of the man, had made an impression upon them. They had come expecting to see a freak; they discovered one of the princes of men."

"The morning that Abraham Lincoln left his home in Springfield . . . is not to be forgotten. It was early on the morning of the 11th of February, dark and gloomy, with a light snow falling. There was a large crowd of his neighbors and friends at the station to bid him good-by. He held a sort of impromptu reception in the little railroad station. There was no noisy demonstration. As I recollect it now, it was a solemn leaving-taking. Just before the train pulled out, Mr. Lincoln appeared on the rear platform of his car. Every head was bared, as if to receive a benediction, as he uttered his farewell address:

"My friends: No one not in my situation can appreciate my feeling of sadness at this parting. To this place, and the kindness of these people I owe everything. Here I have lived a quarter of a century. . . . I now leave, not knowing when or whether I may return, with a task before me greater than that which rested upon Washington. Without the assistance of that Divine Being who ever attended him, I cannot succeed; with that assistance I cannot fail. Trusting in Him, who can go with me, and remain with you, and be everywhere for good, let us confidently hope that all will yet be well. To His care commending you, as I hope in your prayers you will commend me, I bid you an affectionate farewell."

On page 151 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes: "All that really exists is the divine Mind and its idea, and in this Mind the entire being is found harmonious and eternal. The straight and narrow way is to see

and acknowledge this fact, yield to this power, and follow the leadings of truth." What do human beings believe as a general rule? That there are many minds, that each has a mind of his own, a mind which is liable to be dominated by other similar minds and influenced in all manner of ways by material environment, predisposition, and education. That theory Christian Science entirely refutes. Christian Science declares it to be an utter distortion of the spiritual fact that there is only one Mind. That there is only one Mind will readily be understood, since God, or Mind, is infinite.

Consider what has been said a little further. To say that there is only one Mind is to say that there is only one real consciousness. The one Mind must possess in Himself all consciousness; and this is tantamount to saying that nothing real or true exists which is unknown to Him. Men have gone on the assumption that there was a finite mind which existed apart from divine Mind. This has given rise to the erroneous belief that matter or the finite is real; and once matter is believed to be real substance, there is nothing for it but for humanity to wander blindly along the broad road of material sense.

The test of the straight and narrow way must be that of real consciousness. Every man must put his own thoughts to that test. Are they in accord with divine Mind, with Truth, Life, and Love? Do they embody good? Are they recognizing that the only real consciousness is God? "There is but one way to heaven, harmony, and Christ in divine Science shows us this way. It is to know no other reality—to have no other consciousness of life—than good, God and His reflection, and to rise superior to the so-called pain and pleasure of the senses." (Science and Health, p. 242.) It is in proportion as a man becomes conscious of the truth that Mind alone is real and that spiritual sense is the only real sense, that he rises above the belief that there is sensation, in matter, either to cause him pain or to afford him pleasure.

In order to gain the mastery over the love of the world with its devious

ways and its subtle material beliefs, it is necessary to "pray without ceasing." Thought must be directed constantly toward God; and must be allowed to dwell there in contemplation of reality. In no other way will mankind gain the victory over material sense, including the material body. It may be remembered that, in reply to Thomas, Jesus said, "I am the way, the truth, and the life: no man cometh unto the Father, but by me." And a verse or two further on John records the Master's answer to another question put to him by Philip: "He that hath seen me hath seen the Father." Christ Jesus understood the divine nature as no other man has ever done; and it was his knowledge of Truth, Life, and Love, that is, of God, which made him the Way-shower to all men for all time. He reflected the one Mind. He was conscious to an extraordinary degree of the Truth, of divine Mind; and so he was able completely to identify spiritual man with God, the Father.

That is how it should be with all men. Jesus did not propound to the world any impossible proposition. He revealed the simple truth about God and man's spiritual relationship with God. He did not devise anything new; he revealed that which had always existed, exists now, and ever will exist, namely, the Christ, Truth. As a man is able through spiritual understanding to identify spiritual man with the one Mind, he is gaining the Mind of Christ, and is so far walking in the straight and narrow way. But the narrow way of spiritual understanding is not the way of bigotry and intolerance. It is the way which leads to fuller joy and fuller freedom, and which enables those who journey along it to become more helpful in every way to others, because they are becoming endowed with the wisdom of the spiritual truth.

There Are Quantities of Things

There are quantities of things. One would like to be and do. When one's mind unfurls its wings; Clouds full chase across the blue. All unthinking in their flight; Overcasting me and you, . . .

With a flutter and a stir, Like a nightjar in a wood Rising softly with a whirr. . . .

Such innumerable things One would like to do and be. When one's thoughts shake out their wings. —H. Simpson ("Oxford Poetry, 1917")

SCIENCE and HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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On Speaking in Parliament

The Earl of Chesterfield to his son: "London, 9 Dec. o. s. 1749. "It is now above forty years since I have never spoken nor written one single word, without giving myself at

least one moment's time to consider, whether it was a good one or a bad one, and whether I could not find out a better in its place. An unharmonious and rugged period, at this time, shocks my ears; and I, like all the rest of the world, will willingly exchange and give up some degree of rough sense, for a good degree of pleasing sound. I will freely and truly own to you, without either vanity or false modesty, that whatever reputation I have acquired as a speaker, is more owing to my constant attention to my diction than to my matter, which was necessarily just the same as other people's. When you come into Parliament, your reputation as a speaker will depend much more upon your words, and your periods than upon the subject. The same matter occurs equally to everybody of common sense, upon the same question: the dressing it well, is what excites the attention and admiration of the audience."

"The vulgar, who are always mistaken, look upon a speaker and a comet with the same astonishment and admiration, taking them both for preternatural phenomena. . . . But, let you and I analyze and simplify this good speaker; let us strip him of those adventitious plumes with which his own pride and the ignorance of others have decked him; and we shall find the true definition of him to be no more than this: a man of good common sense, who reasons justly, and expresses himself elegantly, on that subject upon which he speaks. There is, surely, no witchcraft in this. A man of sense, without a superior and astonishing degree of parts, will not talk nonsense upon any subject; nor will he, if he has the least taste or application, talk inelegantly."

"What then does all this mighty art and mystery of speaking in Parliament amount to? Why, no more than this, that the man who speaks in the House of Commons, speaks in that house, and to four hundred people, that opinion upon a given subject which he would make no difficulty of speaking in any house in England, round the fire, or at table, to any fourteen people whatsoever; better judges perhaps, and severer critics of what he says, than any fourteen gentlemen of the House of Commons."

"I have spoken frequently in Parliament, and not always without some applause; and therefore I can assure you, from my experience, that there is very little in it. The elegance of the style and the turn of the periods make the chief impression upon the hearers. Give them but one or two round and harmonious periods in a speech, which they will retain and repeat, and they will go home as well satisfied as people do from an opera, humming all the way one or two favorite tunes that have struck their ears, and were easily caught. Most people have ears, but few have judgment; tickle those ears, and depend upon it, you will catch their judgments, such as they are."

"Cicero, conscious that he was at the top of his profession (for in his time eloquence was a profession), in order to set himself off, defines, in his treatise 'De Oratore,' an orator to be such a man as never was, or never

will be; and, by this fallacious argument, says that he must know every art . . . whatsoever, or how shall he speak upon them? But with submission to so great an authority, my definition of an orator is extremely different from, and I believe much truer than, his. I call that man an orator who reasons justly, and expresses himself elegantly, upon whatever subject he treats. Problems in geometry, equations in algebra, processes in chemistry, and experiments in anatomy, are never, that I have heard of, the objects of eloquence; and therefore I humbly conceive that a man may be a very fine speaker, and yet know nothing of geometry, algebra, chemistry, or anatomy. The subject of all parliamentary debates are subjects of common sense singly."

Sundown

Lilac and green of the sky,
Brown of the broken earth,
Apple trees whitening high,
May and the summer's birth.
Voices and children's mirth,
Singing of clouds that are ships,
Soon to sail into the firm,
Where the ocean's anchor dips.

Here is our garden that slips
Sweetness that the May bestows,
Breath of laburnum lips,
Breath of the lilac and rose.
Blossoms of blue will close
After the ships are gone,
Drinking the dew in a dose
Under the dark till the dawn.
Twilight and ships crowd on
Into the road of the West,
After the sun where he shone
Reddening down to rest.

Freedom

Claim your freedom in service.—
Bishop Brooks.

A Japanese Theater in Hawaii

We dined at the University Club and then attended a play at the Japanese Asahi theater on Maunakea Street. Our interpreter's name was "Sookie," and at eight-thirty he seated us in a box near the stage where we had an excellent view. We noticed some Japanese writing on slips of paper pasted to the backs of our chairs, which "Sookie" interpreted to read "Three foreign people bought and paid for." We held a conference as to who could have bought us, or who would have paid for us, but this was a secret best known to "Sookie."

The balcony and boxes were furnished with chairs for foreigners, but the floor of the auditorium was without seats of any kind, being covered with matting. Scantlings were laid upon the matting to form four-foot squares in which a party or whole family would sit, leaning their sandals against the beam.

On first entering the place one had the impression of a fancy bazaar or curio shop, owing to the varied and bright colored articles which hung from the roof. There were embroidered silks of every shade and design—brocade obis, gay sunshades, beaded

slippers, bunches of paper flowers, gaudy fans and many other pretty extravagances. These we afterward learned were presents for the actors. I think that "Sookie" called it a drama and the actors he said were gaudy girls. From behind a green came ear splitting sounds from cymbals and gongs, while the bon bon boys served to the audience hard-boiled eggs! Of this delicacy the "foreign people bought and paid for" indulged not.

Between the acts, amid the cracking and peeling of eggs, the manager, sitting upon the stage floor, read from a paper which caused the greatest cheering and laughter by the audience. This, "Sookie" explained, was the names of the donors and recipients of the gifts before mentioned. The costumes were really very beautiful and, "Sookie" said, "cost much money." He told us that the play would last for many hours, but at the third act we were quite ready to leave the players to their fate, since we had not the slightest conception of the scheme, and could not have told the hero from the villain.—From "Seven Weeks in Hawaii," by M. Leola Crawford.

A flying word from here and there Had sown the name at which we sneered, But soon the name was everywhere. To be reviled and then revered. A presence to be loved and feared. We cannot hide it, or deny. That we, the gentlemen who jeered, May be forgotten by and by.

He came when days were perilous And hearts of men were sore beguiled; And having made his note of us, He pondered, and was reconciled. Was ever master yet so mild As he, and so untamable? We doubted, even when he smiled, Not knowing what he knew so well.

He knew that undeciphered fate Would shame us whom he served unsought; He knew that he must wince and wait—

The jest of those for whom he fought; He knew devoutly what he thought Of us and of our ridicule; He knew that we must all be taught Like little children in a school.

We gave a glamour to the task That he encountered and saw through. But little of us did he ask, And little did we ever do. And what appears if we review The season when we rallied and chaffed? It is the face of one who knew That we were learning while we laughed. . . .

The love, the grandeur, and the fame Are bounded by the world alone; The calm, the smoldering, and the flame Of awful patience were his own. . . . —Edwin Arlington Robinson.

Lincoln

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, FEB. 12, 1918

EDITORIALS

The New Diplomacy

IN HIS latest utterance to Congress the President of the United States has once more placed the burden for the responsibility and continuance of the war upon the Government of Germany. The fundamental conditions of peace, he insists, have been agreed to practically by every nation, even including Austria-Hungary, and the tragical circumstance is, he declares, that the military party in Germany still maintains sufficient authority in that country to be able to delay what all the world now sees to be just. It has been said, with reference to the distinction drawn by the President between the position of Austria-Hungary, on the one side, and Germany, on the other, between the words of Count Czernin and those of Count von Hertling, that Mr. Wilson has skillfully driven a wedge between the two principal allies of the Confederation of the Central Powers. This, however, scarcely represents the facts. Mr. Wilson is aiming at a peace on far too comprehensive and sound a basis to make it statesmanlike for him to attempt to gain a mere political advantage. Such tactics are the work of lobbyists and people of that description, and those accustomed to lobbying are apt to put such a construction on statesmanship. What, it is surely obvious, the President has done has been to contrast the programs of the two statesmen, for the purpose of showing that the field of division has been narrowed to Berlin, so that if Berlin still holds out, Berlin must take the responsibility for the lives of those millions of men who will be sent to their deaths in a holocaust to the perversity of autocracy.

The truth of the matter is that the President is scarcely in a position to detach Austria-Hungary from the Central Alliance, and this for two excellent reasons, which themselves partake of the nature of unknown quantities. First, it is distinctly uncertain to what extent Austria feels bound to Germany, in the event of the latter declining to agree with her, and, second, because the true force of the strangle hold of Germany upon Austria is doubtful. The President's deductions, then, are drawn from the utterances of the official spokesmen of the two countries, and the exact weight to be placed on either is difficult to appraise. One thing, at any rate, Mr. Wilson made perfectly clear to the Central Powers, and that was the determination of the United States to see the war through, and to sign no peace until a peace could be signed which would offer a very considerable prospect of stability to the nations tortured by the events of the last few years. The war, as Mr. Wilson took the opportunity of again pointing out, originated in Germany's utter disregard of the rights of weak nations, and he went on to explain that there would be no prospect of a successful peace if part of the terms of that peace did not consist in an agreement, of all the nations animated by a love of peace and by a love of justice, to protect the peace which is to be made, so as to safeguard the weaker nations against the attacks of brute force in the future.

It is scarcely necessary to follow Mr. Wilson through his latest recital of certain phases of the settlement which will have to be accepted if the forthcoming peace is to be a durable one. It must suffice, for the moment, to point out that he succeeded in showing that the allied nations were at one in their acceptance of what may be called the new diplomacy, a diplomacy which is to play the game, in the future, with all its cards on the table, without any desire to take advantage of the weakness of one nation, or the internal dissensions of another, and with a determination that the national frontiers shall not be shifted, like the scenery of a theater, for no real reason other than the whim of one power or the brutality of another. Those who understand something of the tangled web of the world's politics will easily read between the lines, and understand the statesmanship which enabled the President to thread his way through the maze of nationalist passions, without trampling on any of his neighbors' hedges. Mr. Wilson made it, indeed, perfectly clear that he drew a distinct line between interfering in his neighbor's business and claiming the right, in a common settlement, to an opinion as to what was almost a necessity of the world's peace. What he did not emphasize, it would be unwise for those commenting on his utterance to emphasize, but it is at the same time perfectly proper to draw attention to the statesmanship with which he handled the subject.

All these complex details, however, as he pointed out, could only be dealt with, with absolutely disastrous consequences, on the public platform. And they will, as a matter of fact, be sufficiently difficult of solution behind the closed doors of a conference. There are, at the same time, certain phases of the question which are best disposed of in the most open manner, and one of these is the demand of the German Government as to how the peace conference is to be conducted. The demand of Berlin is, of course, a peculiarly simple one. It is that Germany shall negotiate separately with each power those questions which are the peculiar business of each power. That is to say, that the question of the Baltic provinces shall be settled solely with Russia, the question of the occupied districts of France solely with France, whilst the solution of the Polish difficulty shall be left to her and Austria. Such a piecemeal method would, of course, make entirely in Germany's favor. If she could succeed in coming to an agreement with France or with Russia, with the United Kingdom or the United States, she would be quite indifferent to the threats of the other nations to continue the war. Having, by such means, arrived at a settlement entirely in her own favor, she would have no objection to entering into a league of nations to maintain the new balance of power. But such a peace would, in itself, as the President clearly sees, be valueless as peace. It would be, to use his own

example, "a thing of shreds and patches," and he asks whether the German Government is living in a bygone world, that it can have remained so oblivious to the trend of the last three and a half years, during which the other nations, little by little, and through the agony of national purification, have reached a realization at least of the obvious fact that the old fetish of the balance of power must give place to a reasonable theory of self-determination, and that the new admission that right is might must be substituted for the old terror that might was right.

This, then, is Mr. Wilson's latest contribution to the great controversy which has been agitating the civilized world for upward of three years. Like all his previous utterances, it is worthy of closest examination and consideration, and that it will receive this even from the Central Powers there is no reason at all to doubt.

War Dry and Bone Dry

IN A materialistic age people are, in many cases, unduly drawn to the so-called imperative demands of business competition and organization, and shelve matters of vital interest to the community. They have dallied, for instance, with the drink question; and have attempted justification by an appeal to prejudices possessing the doubtful merit of having been conceived in the Dark Ages. There is the Frenchman's deep-rooted idea that wine is a beverage better than water. There is the Englishman's insistence that whiskey affords practical benefit. There is the military tenet that the rum ration puts valor into the soldier about to go "over the top." And there is the medical claim, still made by many, that King Alcohol has a vitalizing power. All the while there is the ceaseless world-wide campaign against the demoralizing influence of drink upon the fighting and industrial armies, and the certain conviction, among the allied nations, that to make the world safe for democracy it is necessary to combat not merely militarism, but the still more dangerous foe, King Alcohol. Doctor Grenfell puts the situation in a sensible light when he exclaims, with bitter earnestness: "This degraded manhood and wasted efficiency is there simply because we won't tackle the strangling liquor traffic as we do the Huns, namely, with force."

But Canada has now taken the great lesson of the war to heart. She has seized the right weapon, prohibition, and is wielding it with such good effect that so far as she is concerned, King Alcohol has undoubtedly been dealt an effectual blow. For some time his vicissitudes in the Dominion reminded one of those of the famous Jarndyce. When things went wrong with that worthy, he was sure that the wind was in the east, and, when they righted themselves, due west. The war exigency measure of the Federal Government on prohibition, sent things decidedly into the wrong quarter for King Alcohol. It meant that, so far as the country was concerned, it would be war dry, that from May 1, 1919, intoxicating liquors could neither be manufactured, sold, nor transported. King Alcohol had then but one remaining hope. Quebec still remained a stronghold, although, one after another, the provinces had voted dry. He had no doubt grateful recollections of the French-Canadian Province. During the office of the Liberal Government in 1898, a plebiscite had been taken on the drink question, and nearly 14,000 votes were recorded against him. But Quebec showed no less than 90,000 votes in his favor, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier decided that action by the Government was not warranted. Since then, ninety-five per cent of the municipalities in the Province have gone dry, but the circumstance that Montreal was still wet gave the wets a majority. Their decisions, however, became, as it were, the ominous writing on the wall; and the inevitable has at last come to pass. Despite vigorous opposition from a few ardent supporters of King Alcohol, the Quebec Government's prohibition act has received its second and third reading in the Legislative Assembly, and therefore is passed to the Upper House, where any amendment is unlikely.

Once more there is offered to the Mother Country, by the daughter, an object lesson which, sooner or later, she will be compelled to take to heart. Great Britain cannot continue to compromise with the drink enemy without throwing open her country to the invader. Until Great Britain takes the one inevitable step of breaking with King Alcohol, of "strangling the liquor traffic," as she is attempting to strangle another enemy of mankind, autocracy, so long will he remain to warn her of the ultimate retribution from which nothing can protect her.

Spain Again

ONE of the most difficult problems since the outbreak of the war has been to gauge the importance of the ever-recurring political crises in Spain. Spain has a genius for crises, just as she has a genius for elections. They sweep up in a night and then sweep down again. It is not that the question involved is settled. It is really very seldom that anything is settled in Spain. The crisis simply ceases to be a crisis, and Spain turns herself to the fashioning of something else. The latest upheaval, caused by the sinking of the Giralda, and, within the last forty-eight hours, greatly aggravated by the news of the sinking of the Sebastian, would seem to be very much like its predecessors, although at first it promised a more definite outcome. The sinking of the Giralda, however, and the presence in Spanish territorial waters of German submarines in large numbers, did arouse the Government to action. About a week ago, Madrid sent a sharp note to Berlin, demanding a reply within forty-eight hours, and insisting upon reparation for attacks on her shipping and an engagement that these attacks would not be repeated. The note was sufficiently sharp and precise to satisfy anybody. The only difficulty is that, apparently, Germany intends to take no notice of it. The time specified has long since expired, and the Spanish attitude might be summed up in the retort, "Well, of course, if you won't say anything, don't!"

The matter, however, is serious enough. What ultimately happened to the shepherd boy, who insisted on calling "Wolf! Wolf!" on every occasion, is sufficiently

well known. Those who are in close touch with Spanish politics recognize that Spain is in the midst of a process through which many countries have gone, during the last three and a half years, and that a definite decision of some kind must shortly be taken. In a sense, of course, Spain is more neutral than ever. Only quite recently, she reaffirmed her neutrality with respect to the entry of Greece into the war. The internal position of the country, however, grows in complexity. And between the Regionalist demands of such men as Señor Cambo, the insistence of Count de Romanones that Spain should bring about a rapprochement with the Allies, which would do practically everything except declare war against Germany, and the growing power of the military juntas, the Government must feel itself in a difficult situation.

Of all the questions laid upon the authorities in Madrid to be dealt with, by far the most important is that of the military juntas. The growth in power and influence of these bodies, during the last few months, has been remarkable. Only a short time ago they were regarded as secret societies, and condemned as conspiring against the interests of the state. They were threatened with serious penalties if they did not dissolve, and were refused any kind of recognition by the Government. Then came the warning of Count de Romanones that, whatever was to be said for or against the military juntas, the demands which they made undoubtedly represented the demands which were being made throughout the country. Today, the Government tends more and more to shape its policy in conformity with the desire of the juntas, and Count de Romanones' latest statement on the matter is that he realizes that the wishes of the army must be acceded to by the Cortes, in so far as they are just.

The position is not at all easy to estimate. It is practically certain that, already, the army is the supreme power in the state, but owing to the exclusion, up to the present time, of the army from politics, little or nothing is known of the intentions of the army leaders in regard to the great international questions with which Spain is faced. What is known is distinctly disquieting. The rumors spread abroad, some time ago, that the German propagandists in Spain had been urged to maintain to the full their relations with the juntas, find confirmation in the distinctly pro-German attitude of the juntas themselves concerning the Giralda case. The utmost, however, which can be said about the matter would appear to be that Spain may well once again inscribe over the door of her Foreign Office, "Anything may happen," and that today such a statement is, in all probability, more true than ever before.

Lincoln's Illinois

UPON urgent solicitation, once for Charles Lanman's "Dictionary of Congress," and once for a political campaign book, Abraham Lincoln wrote of himself. The autobiography furnished Lanman read:

Born February 12, 1809, in Hardin County, Kentucky. Education, defective. Profession, lawyer. Have been a captain of volunteers in the Black Hawk war. Postmaster at a very small office. Four times a member of the Illinois legislature, and was a member of the Lower House of Congress. Yours, etc., A. LINCOLN.

The other ran:

My parents were both born in Virginia of undistinguished families—second families perhaps I should say. My mother, who died in my tenth year, was of a family of the name of Hanks, some of whom now remain in Adams, and others in Macon County, Illinois. My paternal grandfather, Abraham Lincoln, emigrated from Rockbridge County, Virginia, to Kentucky, about 1781 or 1782, where a year or two later he was killed by Indians—not in battle, but by stealth—when he was laboring to open a farm in the forest. His ancestors, who were Quakers, went to Virginia from Wilson County, Pennsylvania. An effort to identify them with the New England family of the same name amounted to nothing more than a similarity of Christian names in both families, such as Enoch, Levi, Mordecai, Solomon, Abraham, and the like. My father . . . grew up literally without education. He removed from Kentucky to what is now Spencer, Indiana, in my eighth year. We reached our new home about the time the State came into the Union. It was a wild region with many bears and other wild animals. There I grew up.

The migration of the Lincoln family was typical of the times. The West was just becoming known to inhabitants of the country along the Atlantic Coast. New Englanders and New Yorkers were moving northwestward, and by way of the Great Lakes, to the new and fertile land of the Illinois, concerning which they had heard much. The Lincolns were poor in Indiana, and did not greatly improve their circumstances by moving. That state was admitted to the Union on December 11, 1816, Lincoln then being eight years old, as he says in his autobiography. Fourteen years later he arrived in Illinois with the family, helped his father to build a log house and clear a farm in the north part of Sangamon County, ten miles west of Decatur, and was for some time employed in splitting rails for the settlers. It does not appear that he ever split rails afterward, but this experience was sufficient to connect him with rail-splitting for the remainder of his career, and even down to the conception of a recently much-talked-of statue. In the spring of 1831 he, with some relatives, was hired to build a flatboat on the Sangamon River, and one of these craft he helped to navigate to New Orleans. On this southern trip he obtained a clear insight into certain conditions existing in that section at the time, and the impressions then formed had much to do with the stand which he later took with reference to African slavery. Coming back to Illinois, he became a resident of a small settlement named Salem, went to the Black Hawk war, and, returning without participating in a battle, took an active interest in local politics, soon gaining reputation as an effective "stump speaker." His capacity for making good speeches, his gift as a good story-teller, and his general good nature quickly made him popular throughout a wide region.

His inexhaustible humor stood him in good part everywhere, and, at the different county seats, he was the center of interested and admiring groups, more or less engaged in litigation. The times were easy-going. There was little formality. Lincoln was known as "Abe," and soon, because of the established probity of his character, which nothing could blunt, he came to be known as "Honest Abe," a title which stuck to him. Everybody liked him. He was everybody's friend. He would turn

from a good story to a comprehensive and thoughtful discourse on political conditions, thereby establishing his breadth of knowledge as well as his versatility.

In Illinois the East met the South. The flow of immigration from New England and New York, on the one hand, met the flow from Virginia and Kentucky on the other, and the point of junction was not far from Sangamon County. Lincoln himself was more southern than northern. His intimate friends, however, were representative of both sections. In those days it would have to be a very small group indeed that was not radically divided in opinion as between slavery and anti-slavery. Yet, for many years before the war, a great majority of the people of Illinois discussed political conditions calmly. Freedom of speech was granted in the fullest sense. The great debates between Lincoln and Douglas, often attended by thousands of people widely divided on the main issue, exemplified the fact that neighbors could differ politically and still remain friends.

Lincoln was an American and a nationalist rather than a sectionalist. He fought against sectional selfishness and sectional prejudice continually. Had it been given him to decide the issue before the "irrepressible conflict" was precipitated at Fort Sumter, he would have settled it peaceably on the basis of equity, justice, and fraternity.

Notes and Comments

ON THIS particular Lincoln Day there seems to be a special fitness in recalling the words of the great American, spoken on the occasion of his second inauguration as President of the United States: "Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet, if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled up by the bondsman's 250 years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said, 'The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.'"

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

He battled for the right; in power
Of unselfed love he fought;
No more should slav'ry claim its prey,
Nor man by man be bought.
With Love's sure gain,
He broke the chain
A lack of love had wrought,
He set a captive people free,
And proved their birthright—Liberty.

The truth of the old adage about the straw showing how the wind blows was surely illustrated, once again, and in a very forcible way, in Northumberland recently. There, a group of miners, tradesmen, and others began to take thought about the war and how it was to be paid for, about war bonds and what not, and they came to a remarkable decision. They decided that they wished to do more than just lend money to the Government, at interest, so they commissioned the Vicar of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London, to cancel the numbers of certain national war bonds and war-savings certificates which they had bought out of their savings, thus making them a free gift to the nation. Such a straw shows, surely, a wind very favorable to the future of free peoples.

NEW ENGLAND'S fuel problem, the public is informed, would be very largely solved by development of the vast hydro-electric power that lies hidden in the unharnessed rivers and streams that meander through the six northeastern states. No doubt about it; but it would be interesting to learn how much of this and of like statements goes into one ear of the public and out the other without leaving any permanent impression. Cheaper and more efficient manufacturing power, heat, light, and traction, and also greater convenience and cleanliness are all available through the conservation of forces now flowing idly from the mountains and valleys to the sea. Meanwhile, private corporations are possessing themselves of many water-power "rights" and "privileges," and are tying many more of them up, because the business of corporations is attended to better than the business of the people.

APPARENTLY there is no finality to the enthusiasm for conscripting everything and sundry for war purposes. That all is grist that comes to the war service mill is shown by the fact that certain geologists have now been conscripted for labor at the front. They put in twenty-four hours a day working on the geology of the fighting regions. They determine, not the age of rock nor the specific nature of alluvial deposits and the like, but the best spots for dug-outs, wells, and mines. If they are not exactly winning the war, they are credited with having won notable phases of it. For instance, the success of the British at Messines Ridge is claimed to have been due to the geologist who planned the location of the mines, amidst hidden quicksands, thus effectually preventing countermining by the enemy.

Who wrote "Cinderella"? That's a question which cannot be answered, for the good reason that nobody knows. Charles Perrault is credited by some people with having invented Cinderella, but he only learned the story from his little boy, who learned it from his nurse, and that is all one knows. Cinderella is as old as the lullaby, and the lullaby is as old as the cradle. She belongs as much to one country as to another. Cinderella is the Cinderella of the French hearth, the Papelluga or Cinderwench of little Serb children, the Ventaflochs or Firelighter of the Catalans, the Cenerentola of the Italians, the Aschenbrödel of the Germans. It is much the same with the other nursery tales, such as "Little Red Riding Hood," and "Puss in Boots." Nobody ever did write them, they were passed along as old tales from one generation to another, and then they were put down on paper. Charles Perrault called his collection simply "Histoires ou Contes du Temps Passés" adding for frontispiece the legend, "Contes de Ma Mère l'Oye," Tales of My Mother the Goose.